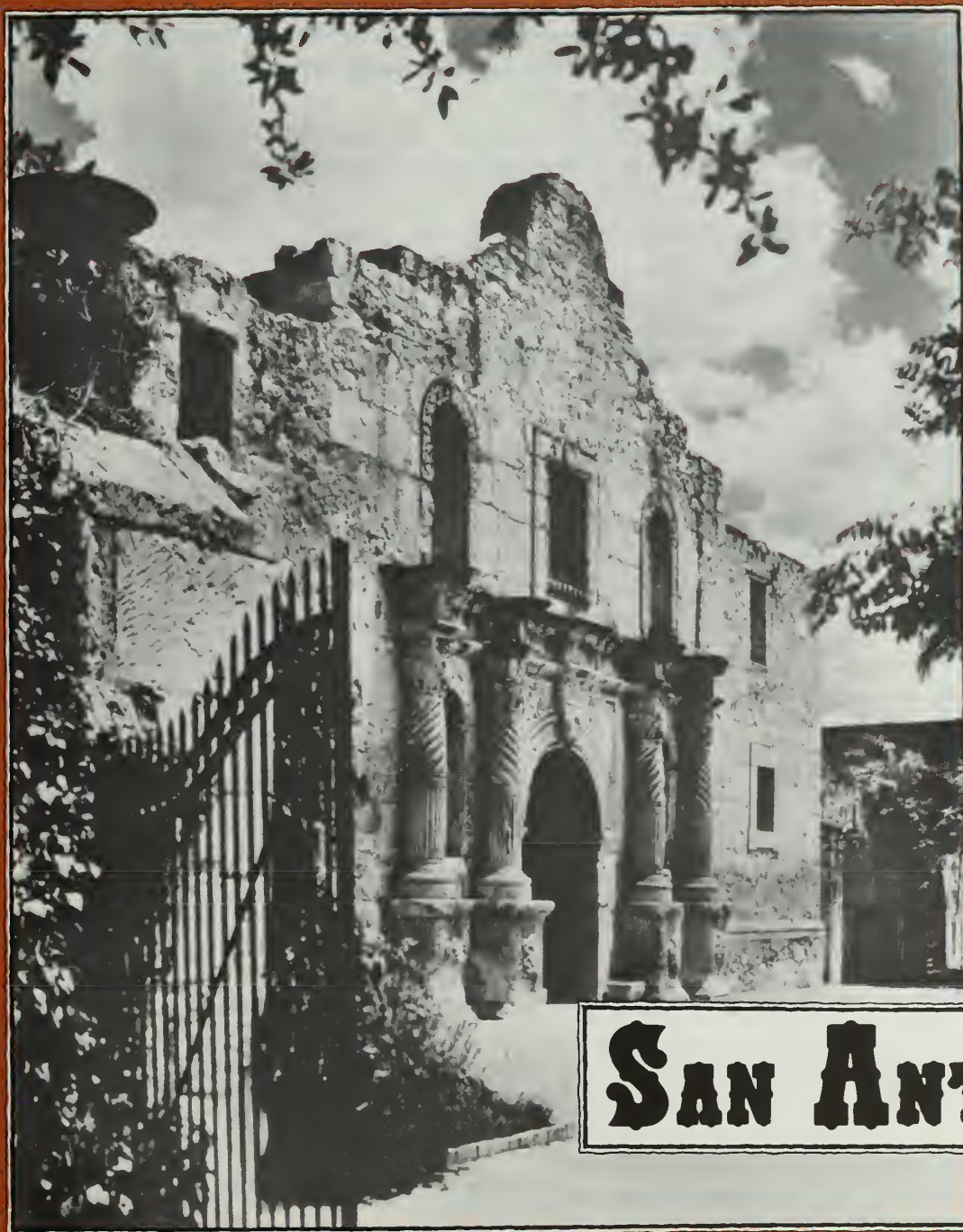


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INSCOM *Journal*

August 1981



SAN ANTONIO

How is a general made? There's no simple answer. It may be assumed, however, that it takes hard work, profound dedication and deep love of the Army. These and other qualities have recently brought forth the Army's newest general—Brig.Gen. Sidney T. Weinstein. Congratulations from the INSCOM family!

Brig.Gen. Weinstein assumed his position as INSCOM's Deputy Commander during a July 17 ceremony held at Fort Meade, Md.

He has enjoyed a long and distinguished military career, beginning with his graduation from the U.S. Military Academy in 1956 with a bachelor of science degree in engineering. In addition, his education includes the Military Intelligence School Advanced Course, Command and General Staff College and the Army War College. In 1971, he earned a master of science degree in business administration.

INSCOM takes pride in having its newest general and reaffirms its dedication and energies to achieving its mission. As a team, we look forward to meeting our objectives with continuing vigor and enthusiasm. Welcome, General Weinstein!

An event not to be missed

The 6th Annual Army Intelligence Ball will be held at the Bolling Air Force Base Officers' Open Mess, Washington, D.C., on Friday, Sept. 25, 1981, beginning at 7 p.m. All Army Intelligence Officers and Warrant Officers (active and retired), civilians GS-9 and above, and their guests are cordially invited to attend. Entertainment and dance music will be provided. For further information contact your local Army Intelligence Ball coordinator or Capt. D. Kerrick, Autovon 222-6705/6622 or A.C. 202-692-6705/6622.

INSCOM *Journal*

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Fiesta in San Antonio is an experience of a lifetime. Members of this field station are fortunate to have the opportunity to enjoy the city's different cultural groups and the ideal climate. You too may be one of the lucky ones! Come and visit—you'll be welcomed in San Antonio.

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Front cover photo of the Alamo courtesy of the San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau. The Hohenzollern Castle, the mystery photo on the back cover of the July *Journal*, was identified by MSgt. Karl Halter, INSCOM, Command Chaplain's office. Halter has agreed to provide additional information on the castle for our September issue.

Terrorism and Communism

by Lev Yudovich

During the month of February 1981, the pages of the Soviet press were dedicated to a theme which was in no way connected to the spirited reports concerning the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans in honor of the 26th Party Congress of the CPSU. They were dedicated to the question of terror.

After the TASS News Agency statement that the Soviet Union is being implicated in participation in international terrorism, a weekly publication, *Kommunist*, published a theoretical article which purported to prove that Lenin, himself, and all Communists were always against terror, and especially terrorism supported by the government.

In the wake of the TASS statement and the article in *Kommunist*, this thesis, as if by command, was picked up by almost all leading Soviet newspapers. Under various titles they maintained that Marxism, which had given birth to the October Revolution, had never had anything in common with terrorism. The general direction of the argument is reflected by the title of an article published on Feb. 14, 1978, in the daily *Komsomolskaya Pravda* entitled "Terrorism Made in USA." The article maintains that (1) the theory of terrorism being born in Russia was actually fabricated in the U.S. in a period of three days; (2) this theory is not based on historical facts and (3) the new U.S. administration is preparing to talk about terrorism just as adamantly as its predecessor talked about human rights.

The *Socialist Industry Daily*

published an article by its international observer entitled "A Deception with Malicious Intent" which accuses the U.S.A. of supporting world terrorism. Special emphasis was laid on the Soviet leadership's hopes that Washington will undertake to cease accusing the Soviet Union of participating in terrorism.

The Feb. 18 *Pravda* article, "Attention, Pipes," accuses Professor Richard Pipes of Harvard University, present advisor to the Reagan administration, of deliberately distorting Russian history. Pipes' statements, to the effect that the roots of contemporary terrorism originate in the Narodnaya Volya (NV) organization in 1879, are termed "monstrous absurdities."

"It is well known that the NV, which was destroyed by tsarism over 100 years ago, had nothing in common with the Marxist movement which brought about the Great October Revolution. The Narodovoltsy left behind no successors in the contemporary world," argues J. Vishnevsky, the author of the article.

These statements are evidence that Soviet ideologists have currently undertaken to sharply delineate the terrorist organization NV from Marxism, and prove that Leninism is not the descendant of this organization's ideas and practices.

However, the Narodnaya Volya was a Socialist Party which preached Marxism. The party's members, and especially those belonging to the terrorist faction, studied the works of Marx and were influenced by his ideas. Lenin admired Zhelyabov

who was the organizer and leader of the NV party, and called him trailblazer. Lenin's older brother, Alexander Ulyanov, carefully studied Marx's views on terror. The nature of these views can be gleaned from Marx's article published on May 18, 1948, in the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung*. "There exists but one means to shorten, simplify, and concentrate the bloodthirsty agony of the old society—only one means: revolutionary terror."

Under the influence of Marx's views on terror, Alexander Ulyanov composed the "Program of the Terrorist Faction of the NV Party," and later on carried it out in the assassination attempt on Tsar Alexander III. It was also under the influence of Marx's ideas on terror that Alexander Ulyanov, appearing before the court which sentenced him to death, stated in his own defense, "Terror is the form of struggle created by the 19th century, the sole means of defense available to a minority, strengthened by the knowledge of the rightness of its cause against the majority."

Even history books instill the idea that Alexander Ulyanov played a major role in shaping the outlook of his younger brother, Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The influence of this terrorist brother is seen, in turn, in Lenin's demands to legalize mass terror by, as he puts it, "justifying and legitimizing it thoroughly, clearly, without falsifications or embellishments." It is not difficult to identify Lenin's ideas on terror with

those of Marx, who formulated them concisely in the article quoted above. Stated Marx, "We grant no quarter, nor do we seek it from you. When our turn comes, we will not try to mask terrorism with hypocritical phrases."

In October 1917, when Lenin's turn did come, the Marxist theory of terror became a bloody commonplace practice in Russia. On Aug. 17, 1918, the head of the Petersburg Special Committee (Cheka), Uritsky was killed by a yunker Socialist. Eleven days later, on Aug. 28, the Socialist Kaplan carried out her attempt on Lenin's life. In retaliation for these isolated crimes, the Soviet regime responded with mass government-sponsored terror, rounding up and executing 500 hostages, according to the *October Special Committee's Weekly*, No. 5.

The English military chaplain Lombard told Lord Curzon that, "in the last days of August 1918, two barges loaded with officers were sunk, and the bodies were washed onto the property of one of my friends. Many of the victims had been bound in twos and threes with barbed wire." In Moscow alone, in retaliation for Kaplan's attempt on Lenin, not only were tsarist ministers, who had nothing to do with the affair, executed, but 90 civil-servant students and priests as well. Forty hostages were shot in Nizhniy Novgorod. The Morskansk Cheka's special bulletin announced that "a protective inoculation had been carried out—red terror. This inoculation has been administered throughout Russia." Among the hostages were women and children as well. In March 1919, the relatives of the officers of the 86th Infantry Regiment, which had gone over to the Whites, were executed in Petersburg. During the Tambov uprising, peasant wives and children were taken hostages and shot. The Tambov Cheka's operational headquarters ordered that the insurgents' families be subjected to merciless, red terror. All family members above the age of 18,

regardless of sex, were to be arrested and, should the disturbances continue, be executed.

Such a practice of mass government-sponsored terror was justified not only by Lenin, but also by Trotsky and Bukharin. In his review of Kautsky's book *Terrorism and Communism*, Trotsky justified terror in proposing a very simple idea that, "the enemy must be rend-

What is the true Soviet attitude toward terrorism?

ered harmless, which means destroyed." Bukharin, who was considered a humanist and member of the intelligentsia, stated his views with greater refinement. He declared execution to be a "method of creating the communist man out of the material of the capitalist epoch."

These quotations support the belief that Marxism and Narodovolsy, as well as Leninism and the Leninists, all justified terror in theory and carried it out in practice on a wide scale. *Pravda's* assertions that the NV party left no successors in the contemporary world is therefore a deliberate distortion.

After Lenin's death, Stalin became the theoretician and implementor of terror. His "contribution" in this area is based on introducing a "new, fresh trend" into the practice of terrorism. Having expanded terror to gigantic proportions, he used it not only against his enemies, but also against his party. But in contrast to Marx, Narodovolsy and Lenin, who tried to mask terror with hypocritical phrases, Stalin disguised it by his own theory of the sharpening of the class struggle.

Khrushchev's speech before the 20th Party Congress includ-

ed sections entitled, "Responsibility for the Terror." According to Khrushchev, Stalin's report to the February–March Planning Session of the Central Committee in 1937 contained an attempt to justify theoretically the policy of mass terror."

Today the Brezhnev outlook on terror and terrorism is better understood. Formally, the Soviet Union condemns terrorism and states that it "has been, and is against terrorist acts which result in senseless death, and which disrupt diplomatic activities of states and their representatives, the normal course of international contacts and meetings, and the lines of communications between states." At the same time terror, carried out by any national liberation movement, is not a crime according to Soviet dialectical logic, but a legal means of struggle and is therefore supported by the Soviet government. Moreover, the Soviet leadership reserves the right to determine who is a national liberation fighter and who is a terrorist. Consequently, from the Soviet standpoint, PLO terrorists are freedom fighters, while the Afghans struggling to liberate their homeland are terrorists and bandits. Thus, it is by means of this "logic" and these distortions of history that the Soviet leadership is trying to conceal its true attitude to terror.

Once again the question as to who is responsible for international terrorism is raised in many Western countries. In order to answer this question one must establish the facts of history. It is, however, difficult for the Soviet people to do this because the truth about terror, terrorists and their crimes is hidden in the archives of the highly classified institute of Marxism-Leninism, and is guarded with no less vigilance than military bases used for training contemporary international terrorists.

Author: Lev Yudovich is Professor of Economics and Geography, USARI, in Garmisch, Germany



The Commander's Plaque for Operational Achievement.



SFC Thomas C. Huggins

Photos by Sp5 Nancy Cahill Helms

Better barracks in Berlin

USAFS BERLIN, Germany—Anyone who has been there knows that Berlin is the showcase of Army facilities in Europe. As part of the trend to continuously upgrade the quality of life for unaccompanied soldiers, new barracks have recently opened here. At a cost of 16 million Deutsch Marks, (about \$8 million when the project started) the new home of Companies A and B and USACC Berlin was completed on Andrews Kaserne.

The new building is very modern and functional in design. Living areas are of modular design, with four three-person sleeping areas joined by a common-user area for TV and lounge facilities. Each sleeping area has shower and toilet facilities, shared by a maximum of three soldiers. All living and common-user areas are carpeted, eliminating the old mop and wax parties. Each sleeping area is separated from the common-user area by individually locked doors to increase privacy and security.

Each company has an orderly room on the ground floor, centrally located in the company's living area. The basement is used to house laundry facilities, pool tables, TV, game, training, storage and supply and NBC rooms. All areas in the barracks are designed for easy care and cleaning; so the days of the all-out GI party may well be numbered for field station service-members.

Planning for the new building began in December 1977, with the expected completion date delayed several times. After

'Best of the Best'

by Sp5 Nancy Cahill Helms

USAFS AUGSBURG, Germany—The inscription reads: "Commander's Plaque for operational achievement. Presented in recognition of the greatest contribution to the operational effectiveness of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command."

This prestigious award was introduced three years ago, to honor the INSCOM soldier who exemplifies the spirit of the command by doing that extra bit, beyond the normal scope of his or her job, to make things better for the rest of us. Competition is keen. The "Best of the Best" are nominated by INSCOM units worldwide. Yet, each year, since its inception in 1978, the Commander's Plaque for Operational Achievement has been displayed at Field Station Augsburg.

The 1980 winner of the Commander's Plaque is SFC Thomas C. Huggins of 3rd Operations Battalion.

Huggins says that he was nominated for this award because he "developed a program that everyone said couldn't be

done." He didn't believe that and went that extra step to prove that nothing is impossible if you really set your mind to it. Huggins' achievement has not only improved the overall effectiveness of the worldwide INSCOM mission, but has also saved INSCOM and the Army thousands of dollars in equipment and man-hours.

Huggins is a 17-year veteran of INSCOM, and he fondly remembers past days with the "Army Security Agency." Most of his career has been spent overseas. He has spent two tours in Japan (and would like to go back), as well as tours in Vietnam, Thailand, Fort Hood, Texas, Field Station San Antonio, Pensacola, Florida and finally, since 1976, Field Station Augsburg.

Huggins is scheduled to leave FSA next March. He has remained here for five years because he and his family have enjoyed living in Bavaria, and because he has received so much job satisfaction as the NCOIC of 3rd Battalion's Development Section.



U.S. Army photo

A view of the new barracks at U.S. Army Field Station Berlin on Andrews Kaserne.

much patient waiting, the move was accomplished through the volunteer (and some not-so-volunteer) efforts of field station personnel. Some landscaping remains to be completed by the facility engineers. Upon its completion the area will resemble a civilian apartment complex or college dormitory more than an Army barracks.

The old USAFS Berlin barracks had a history which dated back to the late 19th century when it was used as a Prussian military school. At a later date, it housed Hitler's "Life Guard." While the history of the new barracks is not yet as colorful, the heating and plumbing are a lot more dependable. Anyone returning to USAFS Berlin will be in for a pleasant change from the "good old days."

At long last. . . our own color guard

by PFC Ronald W. Gill

It finally happened! The Arlington Hall Station Military Police Company organized its own color guard last October. Before that, AHS had to schedule its ceremonial activities around the availability of the Military District of Washington's Color Guard based at Fort Myer, Va.

SSgt. Daniel C. Tompkins, MP Company Operations and Training NCO, said, "The Arlington Hall Station Color Guard is made up of military police

only." The color guard will participate in all formal ceremonies held at AHS, such as the May 7 assumption of command by Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III. It will also take part in parades in civilian communities, as well as other military events.

"This is a very competitive organization," Maj. Lawrence D. Firster, AHS director of plans, training and security, said. "There are backup members, and the best team gets to go to the more important functions."

During the course of their rou-

tine, the color guard displays the three standard flags used in ceremonies: the American, the Army and INSCOM flags.

Although a certain amount of prestige and individual satisfaction is gained, personal time is sacrificed. Because of the hours demanded by regular duties, rehearsals are conducted on off-duty time. The group practices once a week for three hours.

The AHS Color Guard consists of 10 servicemembers: Sp4 Mary E. Marsh; PFCs Charles D. Eggers, Michael B. Hodgden, James E. Borg, Edward O. Roberts and John E. Otto; Pvt. 2s Billy L. Wells and Ricky A. Bowles; and Pvt. 1s Becky S. McCafferty and Don L. Bowen. Tompkins is the NCOIC.

A proud and enthusiastic Tompkins said that Class A uniforms are the standard dress for now but added, "We have Dress Blues on order." He also said the group aids the District Recruiting Command in Falls Church, Va., with various activities such as performing for and talking to high school students.

The formation of the AHS Color Guard has generated widespread interest at the Hall. Members of the original team have begun a tradition of which they can be proud.



The AHS Color Guard stands proud and ready.

Units



U.S. Army photo

Sp4 Wilson, 18th MI Bn. Soldier of the Quarter and Distinguished Graduate of the February-March PLC, has a lot to smile about—Col. Gordon agrees.

Enthusiasm a must

Looking for that special soldier

by V. Stutz

66th MI GROUP, Germany—Sp4 Terri L. Wilson became an 18th Military Intelligence Battalion Soldier of the Quarter last December. Wilson had studied in depth all of the areas of military procedure which are a part of every soldier's life. In fact, she went into what some people might call "intensive training" two weeks before the board. During this time she not only studied Army regulations and field manuals, but also scoured newspapers for all the latest information on current events.

Wilson has immense respect for the two sharp soldiers she competed against and thinks that respect motivated her to try harder. In recalling the days before her competition, she re-

members thinking that since the two previous Soldiers of the Quarter had been female, surely this time a male would be selected. However, soldiers are soldiers, and the 18th MI selects the best of them, regardless of sex, to be Soldiers of the Quarter. Wilson emphatically stated, "Being female was definitely not a factor when I competed for Soldier of the Quarter."

As if this honor were not enough, Wilson went on to become the Distinguished Graduate of the February-March Primary Leadership Course (PLC) in Bad Toelz. She received the General Patton Award for Excellence and the General MacArthur Award for Distinguished Leadership. She was also pres-

ented a plaque in recognition of her achievement by the academy and a letter of commendation from Col. Bill V. Holt.

Life for students in the PLC course was a pressure-cooker experience. A typical day for Wilson began at 4:30 a.m. A brief rundown on daily activities: formation, marching to breakfast, formation, drill and ceremonies, classes, lunch, formation, classes and PT. It was obvious to her that the difficulty instructors had keeping students awake and attentive was due to the strenuous daily routine. PT was held even on graduation day!

PLC is not only a place where soldiers learn about such things as the Battalion Training and Management System, map reading and leadership, but, more importantly, a place where they learn about themselves. Wilson feels that learning more about yourself, especially learning how well you hold up "when the heat is on," is an invaluable experience. She went to the course with an enthusiastic attitude and maintained it throughout the course. She strongly believes that people should not go to PLC with an "I-don't-really-want-to-be-here" attitude. An attitude like that can only drag down morale at the course and limit one's own learning experience.

Having made friends at PLC with many soldiers stationed in Germany, Italy and Holland, Wilson said she will probably be travelling quite a bit to see them during the remainder of her tour here. In the meantime, when she is not working at SS, she'll be playing racquetball two or three times a week. So if you're looking for that special soldier—that Soldier of the Quarter and Distinguished Graduate of PLC—try the McGraw Gym.

Landin is 66th's Soldier of Year

by P. J. O'Connor

Sp4 Joyce Landin, a military police security specialist at HQ 66th, is the HQ Co., 66th MI Group, Soldier of the Year.

The Nova, Ohio, native came into the Army because she was bored with civilian life, needed a challenge and wanted to travel.

"I wanted to go in front of the soldier-of-the-quarter board because I thought it would be a challenge and I thought it would help me to prepare for the E-5 board," said Landin. "However, I found the soldier-of-the-quarter and the soldier-of-the-year boards very different. I think they should be the same, or the soldiers preparing for the boards should be informed of the difference between them."

Landin is married to Christopher H. Landin, another soldier stationed with HQ 66th, and they enjoy volksmarching, reading, swimming and horseback riding.

A Gage for success

by Karen Ellor

"Is Sgt. Gage there?"

"Sgt. Gage? She's at the motor pool," came the reply.

"Is Sgt. Gage there?" I asked again.

"Hold on a minute. She's working down on the line. I'll get her," said the voice on the other end of the phone.

Meanwhile, I wondered, "What is a linguist doing working down line at a motor pool?" I knew that Sgt. Madonna Gage, Co. C, 163rd Military Intelli-

gence Battalion, 504th MI Group, was a hardworking and ambitious individual. After all, the German linguist had just competed for and won the post NCO of the Quarter competition for January through March, and I knew she had a list of accomplishments as long as a yardstick, but I wasn't prepared for this.

My question of what she was doing at a motor pool was soon answered as a pleasant, clear voice came on the line.

"Sgt Gage here. Sorry I kept you waiting. I was working on a stubborn generator."

Later, during an interview with the Georgia native, I discovered that motor maintenance sergeant was just one of her many duties.

"In a unit, a linguist is filling an available slot but in peacetime there aren't many MOS-related jobs to do, so you get involved in other things." She went on to explain, "I have been a Safety NCO, Crime Prevention NCO and a Marksmanship NCO. There is plenty to do. You just have to look for it."

She does do MOS-related jobs, also, she explained. Jamming radios during ARTEPs is one she especially enjoys.

"During a recent ARTEP with the 6th Cav., we messed them up so bad they had to call and ask us to quit until they got straightened out again." She continued, "The purpose of jamming their radios is to test their radio competence. They are supposed to use correct radio signals and codes and if they don't, we can really mess them up."

Being creative, ambitious and hardworking are three ingredients for success, and the final one is confidence, according to Gage. That is the main ingredient.

"When you go in front of a board, the first impression is important, and if you appear confi-

dent and competent your chances are good." She continued, "Hard work helps, of course, because you can't be confident if you don't know your subjects."

That advice comes from an expert. The sergeant has made appearing before boards a habit. While most people avoid them until it is absolutely necessary, this one seeks them out.

"It all started when I went before my first promotion board—my E-5 board. I discovered that I enjoyed it." She went on to explain, "I was in contact with people who were tuned in to the Army."

Since she has been in the Army, Gage has competed for and won Battalion NCO of the Quarter while she was in Germany, and Battalion NCO of the Quarter while at Fort Hood. She competed for and won West Fort Hood NCO of the Quarter, and she has just successfully appeared before the E-6 promotion board. Her next goal is to compete for and win Fort Hood NCO of the Year.

"I try to take my goals one at a time," she said. Being NCO of the Year is a goal she has set for the near future, but after that she is aiming for an appointment as a warrant officer. Then she hopes to go on to become an officer.

"I think that the best officers are ones who have been through the ranks."

Meanwhile, she is active in softball, racquetball, bowling, and she has just started running. In addition to her activities and military duties, Gage is also seeking completion of her bachelor's degree in criminal justice.

The cheerful and hardworking sergeant is making the Army work for her.

"Right now I'm looking forward to January when I go before the Board for NCO of the Year." She went on, "I enjoy my job and am looking forward to a career in the Army."

(Reprinted with permission from the Fort Hood Sentinel.)

Units



U. S. Army photo

The colors are passed to Lt. Col. Donald W. Atcheson Jr. by Col. Robert C. McCue, commander of the 902nd MI Group, who was assisting in the ceremony. Battalion Sergeant Major David P. Klehn looks on.

Goodbye and hello at the Presidio

by Capt. Richard M. Caldwell

On Wednesday, during the week of June 15, the INSCOM CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion at the Presidio of San Francisco held its change-of-command ceremony by saying good-bye to Lt. Col. Dennis S. Langley and welcome to the new commander, Lt. Col. Donald W. Atcheson Jr.

Atcheson, who brings a variety of experience to his new position, is a 1963 graduate of The Citadel in South Carolina. He began active duty as a second lieutenant in 1964. Since then, he has served in numerous assignments which ranged from intelligence analyst to an advisor to the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Strategic Arms Limitations talks in Geneva, Switzerland. He holds a

master's degree in history, has graduated from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and completed the Naval War College Off-Campus Seminar in Strategy and Policy.

Festivities marking this event were kicked off with a farewell dinner for Langley and his wife, followed by a "roast" for the outgoing commander. The roast produced several gag gifts to help Langley through the War College: pens, pencils and even a new lunchpail.

Later, each detachment presented Langley with special gifts and words of thanks. The event was culminated by Sgt. Maj. Donald P. Klehn who presented Langley, on behalf of the entire battalion, with a saber engraved with his name.

'Readiness' the theme

by P. J. O'Connor

66th MI GROUP, Germany—Readiness is not only one of the 66th MI Group commander's goals, but it was also the theme of the 1981 66th MI Group Enlisted Ball held recently in the Munich Community Club.

More than 220 military and civilian guests participated in the gala festivities. There were representatives from all the 66th's battalions, the local U.S. Marine Corps unit and MSgt. and Mrs. Wolfgang Hetz of the WBK-VI in Waldmann Kaserne-Munich.

Following a social hour, Mess Call was sounded, and Madam-Vice, Sp5 Deanne Torrence of Headquarters, 66th called the roll. The Mess was formally opened by a rap of the gavel of CSM Charles Ferrell, president of the Mess. The 66th MI Group Soldier of the Year, Sgt. Adam Maldonado of the 2nd MI Battalion, ordered the posting of the colors.

The Color Guard, made up of Sgt. Walter Blackman, Sgt. Willie Smith, Sp5 Allister Edwards, Sp5 Thomas Whitaker, and Sp4 James Scurry of HQ 66th, and Sgt. Paul Lane of the USMC, posted the colors, and the national anthem was played. Sgt. Maj. Harlon Wilson of HQ 66th read the invocation and 1st Sgt. David Granger of HQ Company, 66th, read the lineage and honors of the 66th MI Group.

Although most of the evening's activities were traditional and strictly military, the Ball also had its share of "toasting and roasting." MSgt. Jimmie Baker of HQ 66th and Wilson played a major part in the evening's shenanigans. In one incident, Baker

was fined for wearing socks of different colors, and although he was given the coveted "Turkey" award at last year's Ball, Baker himself named Wilson as this year's "Turkey" for forgetting to wear his "dog tags" with his Dress Blues and for drinking all the wine at his table, then sneaking to other tables and stealing their wine.

Col. Dudley J. Gordon, 66th MI Group commander, highlighted the festivities with his thought-provoking speech about readiness. After the colors were retired and the Mess formally closed, the Ball continued with a disco dance led by the 66th's resident D.J., Sgt. Ernest "Big E" Ellison.

CEFIRM goes to Florida

by MSgt. Richard L. Cabler

The 138th Aviation Company, Orlando, Fla., is the new home of the old ASA's CEFIRM LEADER Airborne Electronic Warfare system, making the 138th unique among Army aviation units.

To assist in the operation and

maintenance of the new system, six INSCOMers from the 1st ASA Company and four other active duty personnel have been assigned to the 138th. Their primary responsibility will be to provide CEFIRM LEADER system training to the company's Reservists.

Since receiving the CEFIRM LEADER system, the 138th has participated in exercises GAL-LANT EAGLE in California and BRAVE SHIELD in Louisiana, in a hands-on training posture and in the BORDER STAR exercise in El Paso, Texas, as a troop-listed asset of the 5th Infantry Division. The unit will continue to participate in various exercises around the country in support of the Army's readiness training.

All those assigned to support the 138th under the "Full-Time Manning" program thoroughly enjoy their assignments in Orlando. Not only have they learned the unique workings of the Army Reserve system, but during their off-duty time they have enjoyed the numerous tourist attractions that abound in the Orlando area. Walt Disney World, Sea World and Circus World are the favorites. With the year-round warm weather conditions that normally exist in Florida, golf, water skiing and bass fishing are favorite pastimes.



One of the 138th Aviation Co.'s RU-21 aircraft on the airfield in Orlando, Fla.

U.S. Army photo

Brig. Gen. Smith retires

Brig. Gen. John A. Smith Jr. retired after more than 30 years' service on June 30, 1981. He was honored at a retirement ceremony and luncheon at Fort Meade, Md., on June 19. The Distinguished Service Medal was presented to Smith for his service as Director of Intelligence Operations AJD, Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Headquarters, Department of the Army, and as Deputy Commander, USAINSCOM. During his long career, Smith also served as an infantry officer in the Korean conflict, Assistant Army Attache in Moscow, Division G-2 in Vietnam and Commander, MI Battalion, at Fort Bragg and MI Group in Vietnam. In addition to the Distinguished Service Medal, his awards include two Legions of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, two Air Medals, the Joint Services Commendation Medal, three Army Commendation Medals and the Combat Infantryman's Badge.



Sgt4 James C. Valentine

Hostage honored



Col. Leland J. Holland

U.S. Army photo

Former Iran hostage, Col. Leland J. Holland, received two awards at a ceremony held July 2, 1981, in the Pentagon. He was presented with the Distinguished Service Medal, the Army's highest peacetime decoration, for exceptionally meritorious achievement in a duty of great responsibility as the Army Attache to Iran from December 1978 to February 1979; and the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, for meritorious service while detained in Iran from November 1979 to January 1981.

Present at the ceremony were Brig. Gen. Robert M. Joyce, The Adjutant General of the Army, who read the citations for the medals; and Gen. John W. Vessey Jr., Army Vice Chief of Staff, who made the presentations.

Holland, a native of Shullsburg, Wis., received his commission from the Infantry

School, Fort Benning, Ga. Since then, he has accumulated over 26 years of active commissioned service with the Army. During this period, he achieved numerous U.S. and foreign decorations and served in many different assignments throughout the world.

Presently, Holland is assigned in, Department of the Army as chief, Current Intelligence Division, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

After the hostages' release last January, and during their stop-over in Wiesbaden, Germany, Holland was honored by Detachment D, 66th Military Intelligence Group. Holland commanded the unit in 1966 when it was known as the 430th Intelligence Corps Detachment. As a tribute to Holland, the main hallway of the detachment headquarters building was designated, "Holland Hall."



Bienvenidos



Courtesy San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau

Yanaguana," several hundred years ago, was the Indian name for San Antonio, Texas. Over the years San Antonio has been influenced by several cultures, giving the city its cosmopolitan flavor and making it one of the leading tourist attractions in the United States.

The city offers such historic sites as the "Alamo," early Spanish missions, the HemisFair Arena, where the 1968 World's Fair took place, El Mercado—which captures an authentic Mexican market—and one of the finest zoos in the country.

Major events in the area include the Folklife Festival, a starving artists show, professional basketball (NBA's Spurs), minor league baseball and Fiesta. In a city that loves parties, Fiesta is the uncontested pinnacle. San Antonio's 10-day rite of spring, going into its 87th year, has long been a legend that draws visitors from everywhere.

Families on assignment to Field Station San Antonio are secure in the knowledge that the list of things to do never runs short. The military is supported mightily in this city, as is the operator or analyst doing a challenging and interesting job for the Army. If you've never been to San Antonio and the United States Army Field Station situated there, let the next few pages be your guide.

Mission San Jose y Miguel de Aguayo, founded in 1720 by Father Margil de Jesus from Valencia, Spain, is magnificent in its architecture and its art.



Welcome to a unique field station

by 1st Lt. Chuck Carattini

It is not possible to understand the uniqueness of the United States Army Field Station at San Antonio if you cannot imagine a unit that is shared by three military installations, reports to two major commands and integrates its operational elements with another service in a joint work center.

That uniqueness is furthered by the official sanction given the unit by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas to use the name—"Alamo Station."

Alamo Station is headquartered on Kelly Air Force Base's Security Hill, located in the southwest sector of the city. Most members work at the Consolidated Security Operations Center (CSOC) on Lackland Air Force Base's Medina Annex, near the Air Force's Officer Training School. Although the Army unit is assigned to Kelly, it is also a tenant of Lackland when it uses the name of CSOC. Confused? The complexity becomes more engrossing when, upon arrival, one finds that all finance and personnel inprocessing is done at Fort Sam Houston, some 20 miles from Security Hill and near the downtown area of San Antonio. Fort Sam maintains all records, and does the required security checks; Lackland provides ready emergency medical care at the Air Force's largest and most modern hospital, Wilford Hall Medical Center, as well as having accessible base exchange and commissary facilities. Kelly is responsible for any needed logistical support.

The field station was created in July 1974. Today, at CSOC, the joint and integrated

mission of the center continues unfettered. One will find a soldier sitting next to an airman, and both supervised by either an Army or Air Force NCO. It's like that all the way up and down the line.

Kelly Air Force Base

Kelly Air Force Base is one of the most historic active military air fields in the U.S. Air Force.

Kelly had its beginning on May 7, 1917, when the Aviation Section of the Army Signal Corps moved its flying activities from Fort Sam Houston's parade grounds to a site seven miles southwest of San Antonio.

The first military airfield in Texas was named Camp Kelly to honor Lt. George E.M. Kelly, the first pilot to lose his life while flying a military aircraft. Kelly was killed May 10, 1911, when a brace on his Curtiss biplane collapsed upon landing at Fort Sam Houston, throwing him out of the plane. Later in 1917, the camp was renamed Kelly Field.

During World War I, Kelly Field served as a reception and testing center for recruits, and as a training center for mechanics, ground officers, pilots and flying instructors. Flying activities continued after the war, and through the 1920s and '30s Kelly was the center of the Army's basic and advanced pilot training. The famed Air Corps (later Air Service) Advanced Flying School trained most of the pre-World War II aviators, including Charles A. Lindbergh, who was graduated in 1925. The former chairman of



the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. George S. Brown, was graduated from school in 1942.

Today it has switched roles and become a focal point in the logistical support of the United States aerospace force.

The linen-covered Jennies of World War I have given way to giant C-5 cargo carriers, the biggest in the Air Force fleet.

Over half of Kelly's work force provides depot maintenance services for the Air Force major commands. Maintenance employees devote millions of man-hours yearly to the upkeep of Air Force inventory items. C-5s and B-52s are brought to Kelly for programmed depot maintenance or modification.

The large aircraft maintenance hangar, biggest of its type in use on an Air Force installation, provides one million square feet of working space for 14 B-52s, six C-5s or a combination of the two at any one time. In and around the "big hangar," skilled technicians repair and update the B-52 to keep it an effective strategic deterrent, and modify the C-5 for its worldwide airlift mission.

Fort Sam Houston

Fort Sam Houston is the oldest of the military installations in San Antonio. Construction was started on its historic Quadrangle in 1876. Using locally quarried limestone, the original structure was completed in 1879 at a cost of approximately \$90,000. In the year 1890, the War Department issued General Orders 99 naming the post Fort Sam Houston.



At the Quadrangle at Fort Sam Houston, one still sees wild animals run free where legend says Geronimo and his warriors were once prisoners.

Courtesy San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau



'The enormous base. . . provides for every need. . .'

Throughout its illustrious history, Fort Sam Houston has been the home of many famous military leaders and the scene of great historical events.

On Sept. 10, 1886, the captured Indian leader Geronimo and about thirty of his followers arrived at the post and remained for some 40 days. Legend tells us that the custom of keeping animals in the park-like setting of the Quadrangle started when deer and fowl were brought in to feed the Indians.

The year 1898 saw Col. Leonard Wood and Lt. Col. "Teddy" Roosevelt here as "Rough Riders" who were trained and equipped on their way to fame in the Spanish-American War.

On March 2, 1910, Lt. Benjamin Foulois, a pioneer of military aviation, piloted the first government-owned aircraft, taking off and landing from MacArthur Field, the first of his many flights. Through the efforts of Benny Foulois, an aviation section was added to the

Army Signal Corps. This aviation element eventually became the Army Air Corps, and finally the United States Air Force.

In 1915, a dashing young second lieutenant came to Fort Sam Houston where he served his first permanent assignment following graduation from West Point. Young Dwight David Eisenhower met his future bride at the Officers' Club. Their romance flourished, and after they were married, they moved into Ike's old BOQ room. But that was not the only time Ike and Mamie were at Fort Sam Houston. Ike was promoted to the rank of brigadier general on Treet Field just prior to the U.S. entering World War II.

Gen. John J. "Black Jack" Pershing led troops from Fort Sam Houston in pursuit of the Mexican bandit, Pancho Villa, in 1916. This was the first time the machine gun was used in combat. The operation was also the first time that our infant air force saw action.

Today, Fort Sam Houston proper comprises more than 3,000 acres of government-owned land and has approximately 10,000 military and 5,400 civilians assigned to Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston and various tenant activities located on the installation.

Approximately 30,000 retired military personnel reside within the Fort Sam Houston area of support, and draw in excess of \$263.5 million in retirement pay yearly.

Fort Sam Houston operates the Camp Bullis reservation, a 28,000 acre sub-post located 10 miles north of San Antonio. Camp Bullis trains active Army and Air Force units, reserve units of all services, the FBI and other federal and local law enforcement agencies



In order to keep these big birds flying, periodic maintenance must be conducted by the people at Kelly AFB.

U.S. Army photo



for over 404,000 man-days each year.

Fort Sam Houston also operates the Canyon Lake Recreation Area, located 50 miles north of the city. This 110-acre park is available for use by active and retired military personnel, and Department of the Army civilian employees. Facilities include camping sites, trailers, picnic and swimming areas and boating facilities.

Lackland Air Force Base

Called the "Gateway to the Air Force," Lackland Air Force Base has come a long way from its bombing-range days.

The enormous base, with a population comparable to Temple and Harlingen, Texas, provides for every need that field station troops may have. The base is a second home to soldiers assigned to the Alamo Station.

Lackland has five chapels, three service clubs, four theaters, a supermarket (one of the top three commissaries in the Air Force), a department store (base exchange), two fully equipped gymnasiums, numerous tennis courts and a championship 18-hole golf course. The department store operates several outlets on the base for customer convenience.

Lackland is the only basic training base in the Air Force, and each year it transforms some 80,000 recruits into trained airmen. For enlisted men and women without prior service, it's the first step in their Air Force journey.

The Defense Language Institute/English Language Center, instructing approximately 1,800 foreign students from 45 countries, makes this the site of one of the largest and



U. S. Army photo

Capt. Warren Christopher takes a breather after a grueling match at one of the area's many tennis courts.

most varied international contingents this side of the United Nations.

Wilford Hall Medical Center, made famous when the late Shah of Iran came to San Antonio for medical treatment, is one of the largest and most modern hospitals in the world.

You'll also find here rod & gun club, roller-skating rink, horse-riding club, go-cart track, a rare military museum and the Air Force's Band of the West—which has played at several field station functions.

Both Lackland and Kelly Air Force Bases offer rental space at one of their getaway recreational retreats, where water-skiing and watersports, in general, are popular. □



Courtesy San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau

Tower of the Americas, 750-feet high, overlooks the panorama of San Antonio and nearby Texas Hill Country.

Will Rogers once said that four cities in the United States display a charm and distinctiveness all their own, and he numbered San Antonio among these unique cities.

A fascinating blend of past and present, San Antonio is a booming metropolis—the 10th largest city in the nation—which still has many remnants of its early days as a Spanish frontier settlement. Buildings which have survived throughout the city's turbulent history now stand in the shadows of towering modern structures.

San Antonio is often thought of as the home of the Alamo, the Spanish mission where 188 men, fighting for Texas' independence from Mexico in 1836, held back Santa Anna's armies for 12 days before being overwhelmed. The Alamo has been called "The Cradle of Texas Liberty," and its place in the history of Texas and in the hearts of Texans is such that, in the words of author J. Frank Dobie, every Texan has two home towns—the place he was born, and San Antonio.

From the beginning, San Antonio has been closely involved with the military. Established as a presidio for Spain's colonial forces, the city remained a Mexican stronghold against Indian raids, then became a rallying point in the Texas Revolution. Following the Civil War, the American Army established Fort Sam Houston, where Geronimo and his renegade Apache band were once detained.

During the Spanish-American War, Teddy Roosevelt trained his Rough Riders at nearby Camp Bullis.

Charles Lindbergh, "Hap" Arnold and Billy Mitchell were students at Kelly and Brooks AFBs. And Randolph AFB became known as the "West Point of the Air" for its cadet training program.



Cultural collage of past and present

The mixture of the cultures of two countries is one of San Antonio's assets. Some 40 percent of the population is Mexican-American; the added influence of German and French settlers gives San Antonio an international flavor unique in Texas.

The nation's largest concentration of military personnel is found in the city, providing another distinct influence.

San Antonians love a party, and the city's festive atmosphere is a boon to the local economy. The booming tourism and convention business, along with the military, forms the economic backbone of the city.

San Antonio is located at the edge of the Gulf Coast plains and has an area of 266.6 square miles. The city is the seat of Bexar (pronounced "bear") County and has a population of 860,000. The metropolitan area population, including Bexar, Comal and Guadalupe counties, is slightly over one million; approximately 962,100 people live in Bexar County.

San Antonio and most of Texas rank near the bottom of the national relative cost-of-living scale. An average Bexar County household's effective buying in-

come is \$15,433 (December 1978 figures).

Texas residents enjoy some of the lowest tax rates in the country. There are no state or local income taxes. Sales tax in San Antonio is 5½ percent; the city adds a total of 1 percent limited sales tax and ½ percent VIA Metropolitan Transit tax onto the 4 percent already levied by the state.

Ad valorem property taxes are levied by the state and county and collected by the County Tax Assessor-Collector's office. City tax in 1979 was \$1.65 per \$100 valuation, with an actual assessment ratio of 45 percent.

Fifteen independent school districts, three of which are located on military installations, serve Bexar County residents. School terms usually begin the day after Labor Day and end in late May. Minimum age requirements for elementary school is six years on or before Sept. 1. In addition to nearly 260 public schools, there are over 75 private schools and over 35 parochial schools in San Antonio.

More than 10 colleges and universities serve the San Antonio area including Trinity University, the University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio

College and St. Mary's University.

The South Texas Medical Center, located in northwest San Antonio, is the hub of the city's excellent medical facilities. Six major hospitals are located on the center's 680 acres. At the heart of the Medical Center is the University of Texas Health Science Center with a medical school, dental school, nursing school, graduate school of biomedical science and school of allied health sciences.

More than 8,000 beds are provided by San Antonio's 24 private and government hospitals; the total number of physicians in Bexar County is estimated at more than 16,000. There are more than 5,600 nurses in the county, and the demand for more is increasing.

New homes may be found in virtually every section of the city and county, especially in the northeast and northwest. Prices of new homes, townhomes and condominiums begin in the high \$30s and low \$40s, but the selection becomes larger in the \$50,000+ category.

Apartments have approximately 88 percent occupancy. Monthly apartment rentals range from \$210 to \$600; the av-



*' . . . every Texan has
two home towns—
the place he was born,
and San Antonio'*



Paseo del Rio, the downtown river walk located along the banks of the meandering San Antonio River, where shopping, dining and nightclubs abound, is a favorite place of

interest for tourists and native San Antonians. This lovely place should not be overlooked while visiting this beautiful city.

Courtesy San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau



average cost of an unfurnished one-bedroom apartment with utilities paid is \$300. Currently, there are approximately 60,000 apartment units in San Antonio, including some under construction.

Tourist attractions include such historic sites as the Alamo, La Villita, the early Spanish missions, the HemisFair Arena, site of the 1968 World's Fair and El Mercado which captures the flavor of a Mexican market.

Cultural organizations include the San Antonio Symphony, the Society for the Performing arts, the San Antonio Ballet Company, the Institute of Texan Cultures, the San Antonio Museum Association and many theater groups.

Major annual events include Fiesta, the Folklife Festival, the Starving Artists Show and the Stock Show and Rodeo. Fiesta, a 10-day extravaganza held in April, is easily San Antonio's most famous festival featuring parades, formal dances, music, arts and crafts and food. □

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Rainbow's end

San Antonio gets measurable snow only once every three or four years on the average. The most ever recorded was 7.4 inches in 1926.

The nearness of the Gulf of Mexico, about 140 miles away, means tropical storms occasionally affect the city with strong winds and heavy rains.

Relative humidity averages about 80 percent during the early morning hours most of the year, dropping to near 50 percent in the late afternoon.

Because San Antonio is known for its mild weather, some hazardous driving conditions can result from rare winter weather changes. Temperatures occasionally drop low enough to cause ice to form on roads during wet winters.

Depending on the time of year that one arrives in the

city, any number of weather conditions could be encountered. If at first you don't like the weather in Texas, the saying goes, stick around a few minutes and you'll see something different.

San Antonio's average monthly temperatures range from 55 degrees Fahrenheit (11 Celsius) in January to a high of 85 (29) in July. Most winter precipitation occurs as light rain drizzle. The area gets about 50 percent of the possible sunshine during the winter (as compared to more than 70 percent during the summer). Average annual rainfall is 27 to 28 inches, with heaviest amounts during May and September.

In keeping with the moderate temperatures in Texas, summer uniforms are authorized for year-round wear. □



Deep in the heart of Texas



Courtesy San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau



San Antonio is at the convergence of three regions of Texas—the hill country, the prairie land and the brush country of the Coastal Plain. Therefore, there are several interesting scenic areas, cities and other attractions in a 150-mile radius, a comfortable driving distance.

One of the most popular points of entry into Mexico is Laredo, about 150 miles southwest of San Antonio. In addition to being the sister city of Nuevo Laredo, across the Rio Grande, Laredo is notable for having been the capitol of the short-lived “Republic of the Rio Grande” during the days of the Texas Republic. The capitol building of this state is still standing.

Also about 150 miles away are two other pairs of border towns, Del Rio-Ciudad Acuna and Eagles Pass-Piedras Negras. All three Mexican cities have interesting shops and plazas oriented to tourist trade. Acuna has a bullfighting arena, and just upriver from the Del Rio-Acuna bridge is Lake Amistad, a popular boating and fishing spot formed by an international dam.

Laredo’s main annual tradition is the Washington’s Birthday Celebration, honoring the first western hemisphere leader to free a New World country from European domination. The four-day fiesta is observed on both sides of the border. A similar observance takes place at Eagle Pass-Piedras Negras. Bullfights are also held in Piedras Negras at intervals throughout the summer months.

The tropical city of Corpus Christi, on the Gulf of Mexico about 150 miles southeast of

San Antonio, is the gateway to Padre Island National Seashore. Nearby are Aransas Pass, a famous fishing resort and beach; Rockport, another fishing resort; Aransas National Wildlife Refuge; and Port Lavaca, a shrimping town.

Bandera, which proclaims itself the Dude Ranch Capital of the World, is about 47 miles northwest. Lying in a bend of the Medina River in the hill country, Bandera is the home of several dude ranches where vacationers can enjoy outdoor activities, horseback riding, chuck wagon dinners and cowboy breakfasts. Along with the Old West atmosphere of the neighboring ranches, Bandera has retained the appearance of a frontier town.

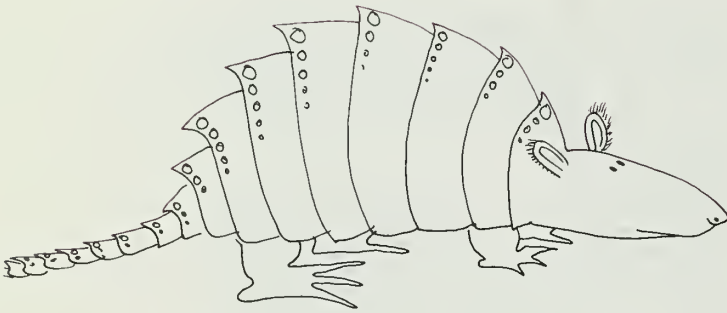
Aquarena Springs, 48 miles northeast in San Marcos, is another family attraction. Open all year round, Aquarena Springs is complete with glassbottom boats, a Pirate’s Cove, a Swiss SkyRide and Submarine Theater, with graceful aquamaids performing underwater ballets. Also in San Marcos is Wonder Cave, the only dry-formed cave in the U.S.

Texas’ largest underground cavern is 25 miles northeast. Recognized as a registered U.S. Natural Landmark, the Natural Bridge Caverns are a vast phenomenon where visitors can take an hour-and-a-quarter tour through labyrinthine rooms and passageways.

There are many old German settlements around San Antonio. Near Natural Bridge Caverns is New Braunfels, a quaint old town founded in 1845. A few of the old houses



*' . . . the most ideal climate
in the nation. . . '*



Armadillos, native to Texas, may be a frequent sight to travelers. But don't fret, these animals are timid, nocturnal creatures, living on insects and vegetable matter.

remain, along with a fine old stone church. Some of the most fascinating scenery in the hill country can be seen along Canyon Drive up the Guadalupe River from New Braunfels.

Boerne, another German town situated about 30 miles northwest of San Antonio, was once a polio treatment center and health resort. Cascade Caverns and Cave Without a Name are nearby.

Fredericksburg, founded in 1848, is a picturesque town where many of the original German stone houses have been preserved. It is 68 miles to the northwest. Nearby is Luckenbach, the subject of song and fable.

Castroville is a European-type village 25 miles west of San Antonio. Once a colony of Germans, Alsations and French, the town has many charming old homes, the original church of St. Louis and two old inns.

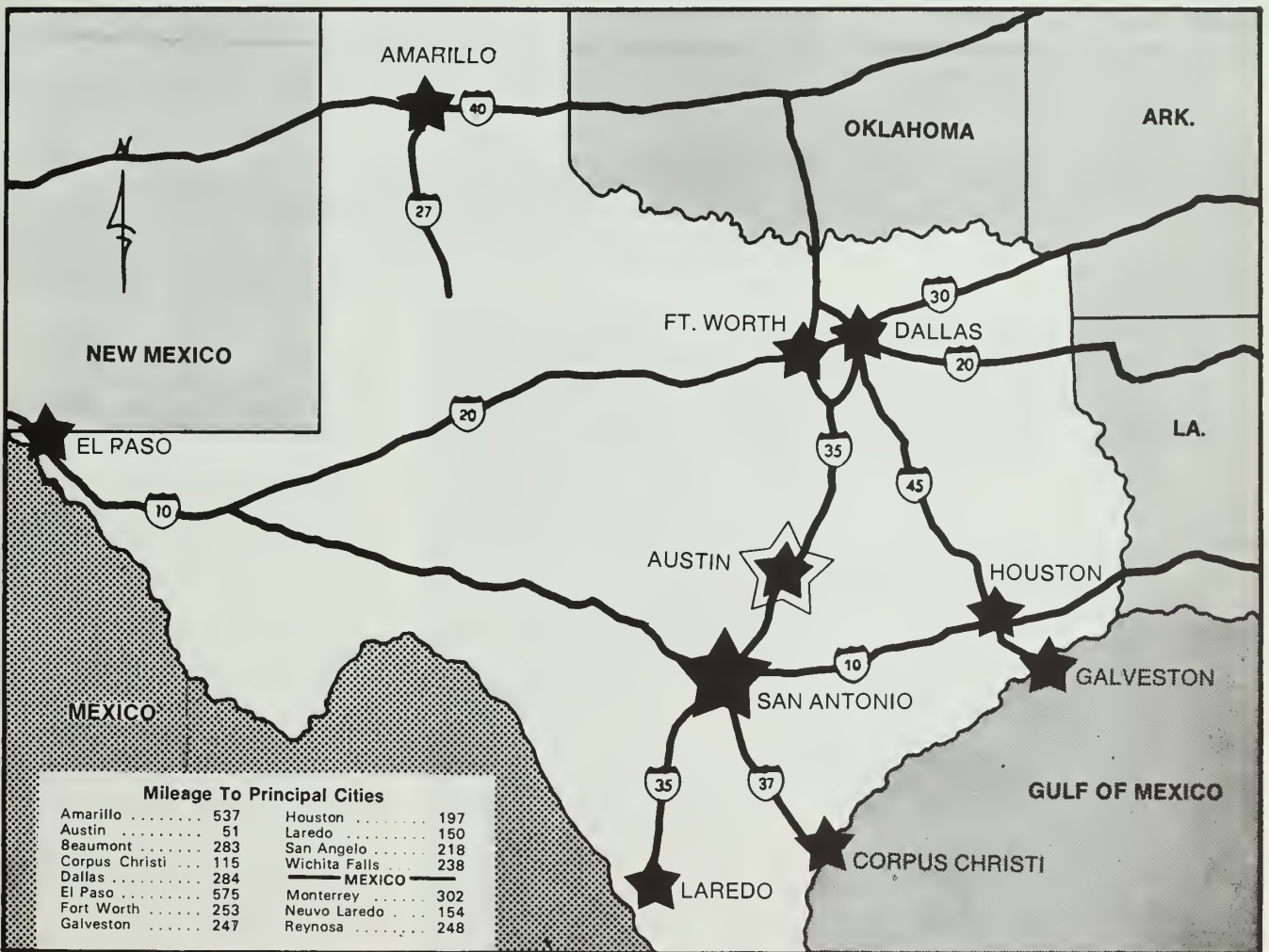
Austin, the Texas capital, is an easy drive northeast of San Antonio on Interstate 35.

Noted for cultural activities such as lectures, concerts and other artistic endeavors at the University of Texas, Austin is also a repository of Texas history, culture and traditions. Points of interest include the Governor's Mansion; the State Capitol, tallest such building in the U.S.; the State Cemetery, where nearly 2,000 patriots, statesmen and heroes of Texas were buried; Treaty Oak, the 500-year-old tree under which historic conferences were held; Lyndon B. Johnson Library; the Texas Memorial Museum, and numerous art museums.

Kerrville is a lovely hill country resort area about 65 miles northwest on the Guadalupe River. White-tailed deer are so numerous in the area that highway signs caution motorists to be alert for them, especially at night. A 100-mile radius encloses an area that many believe to have the most ideal climate in the nation, and in recent years, an increasing number of people from the Northeastern states have come to Kerrville to retire.

San Antonio is surrounded by outstanding lake resorts. About 30 miles west is Lake Medina, a good place for fishing, hunting and boating. To the east is Lake McQueeney. The Highland Lakes, including Canyon Lake, Lake Buchanan and Lake Lyndon B. Johnson, are to the north, and to the southeast is Calaveras Lake.

The LBJ Ranch country just north of San Antonio is famous for the LBJ National Historic Site, Johnson City and the Johnson Ranch. Longhorn Cavern is another visitor attraction in that area. □



Courtesy Ray Ellison Industries



It's never boring!

by 1st Lt. Chuck Carattini

Many activities and events common to Field Station San Antonio have carved a place in the expectations of soldiers stationed here.

For instance, the unit newspaper—the *ALAMO WRANGLER*—has become a forum where aspiring soldier-poets share some pretty clever rhymes with their captive audience. The newspaper has also established a "Joe Hawg" serial which depicts the lifestyle of a very ordinary O5H in a very ordinary setting. (Kind of like the "Perils of Pauline" with headsets.) A "Roundabout" travelogue keeps people in touch with the scenic parts of nearby Texas, and a "Letters to the Editor" column gives license to those who dare. That's the monthly newspaper, always eagerly awaiting a contribution.

Every year, at least once or twice, the Alamo Station Reenlistment Office sponsors tube racing on the Guadalupe River, a violent tributary of Canyon Lake Dam Reservoir. The horseshoe-shaped river, with picnic grounds and rental equipment available, is the ideal spot for tube racing. It does, however, wear and tear on certain parts of the anatomy. Can you



Tube races on the Guadalupe River provide a summer cooling-off.

U.S. Army photo


believe that some people, with *derriere* snugly posited in the only intertube opening, legs and limbs wrapped around the rubber Firestone like a spider, actually try the icy two-mile course more than once? I've been told the numbness may not wear off the same day.

An organization that has everyone's attention is the newly formed Alamo Sergeants Association (ASA)—open to any NCO assigned at the field station. This hard-charging group meets regularly to discuss ways of providing support to the unit and individuals at Alamo Station. Some of their projects include putting on the military ball, granting monies to those with a need, encouraging discussion of cloudy issues that face the unit (e.g., sole parent roles, operations versus training

time, etc.) and offering a paid weekend vacation at the LBJ Ranch to Soldiers and NCOs of the Quarter.

Who can forget the exciting and lasting moments that the military ball has provided us in the past? We try to include this formal function on the calendar schedule every year. This year, retired Sergeant Major of the Army Leon Van Autrievie set the keynote of the agenda. It was great of him to come out of retirement and inspire the troops here after so recently suffering a stroke. His humor and love for the Army still intact, the SMA made points with everyone by reminding all of the importance of the uniform.

So, yes, there's lots going on at Alamo Station—enough to keep you busy, anyway. □



Texas red makes jalapeños taste mild

For each of the past three years, the Consolidated Security Operations Center (CSOC) has hosted a chili cook-off that brings out the Texas proportions in all of us. You see, in San Antonio chili isn't just chili—it's Texas Red. And Texas Red has been known to make jalapeños taste like raisins. For a mid-summer event, the chili cook-off and its Texas Red recipes can make you a real *hombre*, regardless of your sex.

The CSOC Chili Cook-off first attracted local attention in 1979 when the KSAT-TV (Channel 12) news department decided to bring the event to area television viewers. It has been a tradition with Channel 12 every cook-off thereafter, and hopefully, forevermore.

That's the ideal arrangement for any yearly event—to establish unflinching traditions. Such as Jack MacPherson's unique trophy-making. He takes old horseshoes and twists them, shapes them, welds them, paints them and in the end he has created a piece of metallic beauty that deserves to be showcased on a trophy shelf. Each year Jack makes the first and second place team trophies for the chili winners.

Some of the ongoings during a

cook-off, besides trying mom's chili recipe on the unfortunate judges, include 10,000-meter run, armadillo racing, country & western bands, moseying contest, leg contest, dancing and lots of clowning around. This year, a barbecue beef eatery helped cater the event. There is always plenty of food and drink to quench hard-working appe-

tites. T-shirts with original designs are big sellers, too—some people have become collectors.

Et finis, the *coup de grace* for every chili cook-off remains the inevitable rock 'n roll band that plays long into the night for the diehard crowd. That's right, there's something for everyone.

□

—1st Lt. Chuck Carattini



U.S. Army photo

Chili judging is mighty serious business in Texas.



Where sharing is a way of life

by 1st Lt. Chuck Carattini

The Consolidated Security Operations Center is the first totally integrated operation of its kind in the history of the two (USAF and Army) branches of the service. To this day, the Electronic Security Command's (ESC) 6993rd Electronic Security Squadron and INSCOM's USA Field Station San Antonio are intertwined operationally, with each unit commander playing a vital role in the CSOC mission. This sharing is a way of life for CSOC. It is laid out in the "Memorandum of Understanding" between ESC and INSCOM. The Air Force Squadron commander is chief of the CSOC; the Field Station commander is deputy chief. Both commanders, in turn, report to their respective services.

So it continues through the CSOC's chain, each position of authority alternating between Army and Air Force; even so that Army flight commanders (watch officers) have Air Force senior NCO supervisors and vice versa. On the operations floor, Army and Air Force work side-by-side toward the accomplishment of the same mission, for the same customer.

Within the organization, operations are totally consolidated;

but the supporting functions of maintenance, telecommunications, unit administration and plans comprise only Air Force personnel.




Besides being a consolidated operation, the CSOC is unique in other ways.

Numerous in-house programs have been developed to aid in improving mission accomplishment. Included among them are a formal MIP (mission improvement program) whereby any person in the organization can

suggest changes, ask questions or just "get something off his chest." Feedback on mission accomplishment is not a unique problem to this organization; however, positive steps have been developed and tangible results are being achieved.

One of the benefits that CSOC offers its personnel is a work schedule that complements the normal cycle of outside activities. There are two tricks for 05Hs, each eight hours long. The two shifts work Monday through Friday and take weekly turns shagging dits on days or swings. From 12:30 to 6 each morning, the main operations floor is empty, quiet, motionless. There is no midnight shift for most people; the facilities are manned 16 hours a day.

Because of the close relationships that form on a flight (Air Force terminology for trick), CSOC's sports teams are always a mixture of blue and green. Kelly Air Force Base leagues seem to be victimized by joint CSOC competition. With the exception of basketball, in every major sport offered by Kelly in the past two years, CSOC team has either placed first in the league or won the base tournament. That's quite a record. □



Super soldier

by SSgt. Ron Stockton

Recently, when someone asked Sgt. David White how he enjoyed the title "Super Soldier," he grinned slightly and said, "I'm not one."

Now that that's settled, look at his record:

- Squad leader in basic training.
- Distinguished honor graduate out of 05H school at Fort Devens.
- Scored 100 on his SQT as a PFC.
- Promoted to specialist 4 with 15 months in service.
- Promoted to sergeant with 24 months in service (he was boarded with 21 months).
- Soldier of the Month for Company B and Field Station San Antonio as a PFC.
- Field Station Soldier of the Quarter.
- Honor graduate at the Fort Hood, Texas, Primary Leadership Course.

It doesn't seem to end and there's lots more in between. He must have gone to a pretty good high school back in his hometown of Thomasville, Ala., because he picked up 30 hours of college credit through the CLEP program at Kelly Air Force Base. Then he completed 12 hours at St. Philip's College in San

Antonio. A personnel shortage at Consolidated Security Operations Center made it impossible to attend classes during weekdays, so he enrolled in correspondence courses at the University of Texas at Austin. All told, he is only three hours short of an associate of art's degree in applied sciences.

On May 23, 1979, White enlisted for Field Station San Antonio. His wife, Inez, came first to the Alamo city where she landed a job with the huge United States Automobile Association (USAA). She continues to work and advance, challenging her competitive husband.

White wants to reenlist for Alamo Station and has an eye on Officer Candidate School. He plans to apply sometime during the next hitch. He figures he's gained valuable experience appearing before soldier-of-the-month panels and that this will give him confidence when he's boarded for his OCS acceptance. He contemplates applying for a ROTC scholarship, but does not favor the break in service that full-time college would require.

White has also attended the Leadership Management Development Course, developed and offered at Alamo Station. □



Sgt. David White

U.S. Army photo



Pamphlet perusal pays

by SSgt. Ron Stockton

Sp4 Laurie Lynn Oliveri, Morse systems operator and incurable reader of pamphlets here at Alamo Station, has been awarded a two-year Army ROTC scholarship to attend Bryant College at Smithfield, R.I. She was one of about 25 soldiers selected Army-wide by TRADOC for the award this year.

The Army's ROTC Scholarship Program for Enlisted Members will foot the bill for Oliveri to finish her college education. With graduation, she expects to gain her commission by June 1983.

Scholarship recipients are discharged from active duty by order of the Secretary of the Army shortly after learning of their selections. They are then required to enlist immediately in the U.S. Army Reserve and execute an Army ROTC Financial Assistance (Scholarship) contract. Active duty obligation as an Army officer will be four years.

It all started about a year ago when Laurie, an occasional writer for the *ALAMO WRANGLER* (the unit newspaper), glanced up at a folder on the wall of the *WRANGLER* office. It had been put there by the field station's public information officer who earned his own commission

through the ROTC scholarship program.

The month was May, and the deadline for applying to the program had already passed, so all she could manage from TRADOC people at Fort Monroe, Va., was a sample application packet. This gave her until the following January to get her recommendations and other paperwork together.

Oliveri's first choice had been the University of California at Berkeley, where she was easily accepted. But she changed her mind when she learned that she was number 1,145 on the waiting list for a dormitory room (ROTC scholarship students are taken care of—they're not rich!). She also applied to St. Mary's University here in San Antonio and was accepted, but decided against attending when the venerable institution offered her only 35 credit hours of the 70 she had already amassed at Bryant College before she entered the service.

Her scholarship will pay all tuition, books, most fees and \$100-a-month subsistence. She will pursue a major in office administration along with Army ROTC studies. □





Two sergeants beat the odds

Forget about trying to find the "typical" Army couple.

Sergeants Luanne and Gaylord (Spike) Grant are about as typical as a rabbit trying to teach Sunday School.

For one thing, they get along quite well with each other.

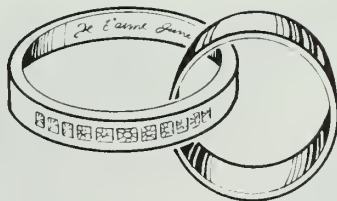
While that, in itself, might not win them any prizes, add to that the fact they work in the same section, hand in hand, on the same missions and you could start wondering how they do it.

"We asked our NCOIC the other day if he thought he could pull something like that off with his wife, and he thought about it a minute. Then he almost fell out of his chair laughing," Spike said.

"I don't think about Spike as somebody I would have trouble with," Luanne added. "He's my buddy."

While most Army units seem to discourage married couples from working in the same section—many of them even work in separate buildings at different times—the Grants have beat the odds right off the bat.

Before they were married, they were casually acquainted while attending 98C school at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas. "Then we literally ran into



each other at the EM Club in Sheriden Kaserne at Augsburg, Germany." They finished their tour at Field Station Augsburg, reenlisted for station-of-choice (Field Station San Antonio) and married during leave time between Germany and here. Their supervisor in Augsburg tipped them off to the Alamo Station.

At the Consolidated Security Operations Center (CSOC) on Lackland Air Force Base Annex (Medina), where most of the field station personnel work, Luanne is a common sight darting back and forth between her analyst shop and the operators. She's heavy on dialogue with the people she supports.

Spike's the same way. He's the one seen smoking a distinctive pipe filled with real tobacco, and he probably walks as much during working hours as he runs after working hours.

Off duty, they lead a varied and active life. He's trying to

learn to play the guitar, and she's trying to help organize a singing group of six to eight who sing everything from gospel to classical to folk music. She comes from a musical family. Her father teaches music in New Jersey public schools and she terms herself "the least talented of the bunch."

"I wouldn't say that," Spike commented. "She's a self-taught piano player."

Luanne was a member of "Bittersuite" in Augsburg, a small troupe who sang professionally ("Well, we got paid for it!") on a number of occasions. The best act, she said was when they raised \$500 for a Catholic children's home.

Together they share running interests. That's r-u-n-i-n-g, not jogging. They're into 7-minute miles, and both competed in the 10,000-meter run held recently in conjunction with the 3rd Annual CSOC Chili Cook-off. Spike also plays flag football.

They're taking their careers one step at a time. Both have an eye on CY155 and the Basic Technical Course. Odds are they'll be in the same class. □

—SSgt. Ron Stockton



Alamo Station has new boss



The Alamo, the cradle of Texas liberty, is the scene of one of the most heroic events in the history of our nation. All 187 defenders were killed while being besieged by Mexican troops.

Courtesy San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau

Lt. Col. Willard T. Carter assumed command of Field Station San Antonio on July 17, 1981. He took the reins from Lt. Col. (P) Russell E. Miller.

He was born in Gilmer, Texas in 1943, and joined the Army in 1962 as an E-1. Carter gained his commission in Field Artillery through OCS, entered aviation and remained in that career field until 1971, when he changed his branch assignment to Military Intelligence.

Carter's assignments have included two tours in Vietnam flying attack helicopters and two years with the U.S. Army Foreign Science and Technology Center. After changing to MI, he commanded a tactical EW company, was operational officer of a tactical EW battalion and was operations staff officer at Headquarters, Army Security Agency. For the past two years he has been assigned to the National Security Agency where he worked on the personal staff of the director in the Legislative Affairs Office.

He is a graduate of the Field Artillery Officer Basic Course, the MI Advanced Course and the Armed Forces Staff College. He holds a bachelor's degree in political science and a master's degree in public administration. □

THE TORII TYPHOON

U. S. Army Field Station, Okinawa, Japan

Who attends the Pacific Air Forces Noncommissioned Officers Leadership School and walks away with the Drillmaster Award? A soldier, naturally. Sgt. Ronald T. Eaton of Operations Company, U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa, attended the four-week PACAF school recently.

Eaton says that attendance at the school gave him a chance to learn effective leadership traits which enable the NCO to know and understand his men.

The course is somewhat different from the Army Primary Leadership Course. Eaton says that it stresses sociological and psychological theories. Also, students are required to take an effective-writing course and give three speeches to the class.

There are no open wall locker inspections at the school. The emphasis is placed on cleanliness and orderliness in the barracks. There are daily in-ranks uniform inspections. Eaton says he had no trouble passing these as he was the only soldier in his class, and he was the authority on the Army uniform.

The curriculum at the school also includes classes in military history which focus primarily on Air Force history.

The course is not a replacement for Army PLC, but it is

worth seven promotion points. Eaton said, "I was very pleased that I was selected by the sergeant major to go to it. It was worthwhile."

Since his assignment at Field Station Okinawa, Eaton has won the Operations Company Soldier of the Month three times, the Field Station SOM once and the U.S. Army Garrison Okinawa SOM.

—Sp5 Liston T. Matthews

Augsburg Profile

U. S. Army Field Station, Augsburg, Germany

A lot has been said over the years about the power of the press. Its greatest power may be its attraction to those who like to hear themselves talk/see their names in print. In any event, I have finally succumbed to the temptation to use the *Profile* to communicate with you. Specialist Helms is initiating a "Letters to the Editor" column, so you will have the opportunity to open your own issues so long as your letters are constructive and in good taste.

The most interesting (sometimes rewarding, sometimes frustrating) aspect of my job is the daily opportunity to deal with FSA soldiers on an individual basis. The variety of attitudes and individual values I

encounter is astounding. Within a given day, it is not uncommon to find a young soldier who is accompanied by noncommand-sponsored dependents, but who professes to have no unmet material needs, who is very outspoken in his enjoyment of his job, intent to continue several programs he is involved in to expand his job knowledge and who is invariably described by his boss and peers as "(one of) the best I have ever seen." He is enthusiastic, is obviously capable of making the most of whatever situation he finds himself in and has a deep feeling of satisfaction.

Somewhere down the hall I can expect to find a soldier for whom nothing is going right. He isn't paid enough to live (but no dependents), his job is not challenging (but he is probably minimally qualified and is doing nothing to improve his skills), he is bored and nobody is doing anything for him.

I am not talking about the individuals who happen to be having particularly good, or bad, days. I am talking about those who never have anything but good, or bad, days. Those who have overriding positive, or negative, outlooks on life.

Where do you fit? Are you a "doer" or are you waiting to be "done unto"? If the latter, you almost certainly will. It boils down to a matter of values and attitudes. What are yours? Are you a part of the motive force in FSA, or part of the baggage? If the latter, your fellow soldiers are pulling you along.

—Col. Seab W. McKinney

Vanguard

Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia

A good many husbands are entirely spoiled by mismanagement in cooking, and so are not tender and good. Some women keep them constantly in hot water; others freeze them; others put them in a stew; others roast them, and others keep them constantly in a pickle.

It cannot be supposed that any husband will be good and tender managed in this way, but they are delicious when properly treated. In selecting your husband, you should not be guided by the silvery appearance as in buying mackerel, nor by the golden tint, as if you want salmon.

Be sure and select him yourself, as tastes differ. Do not go to the market for him, as those brought to the door are always best. It is far better to have none, than not to learn how to cook them properly.

It doesn't make so much difference what you cook him in as how you cook him! See that the linen in which he is wrapped is white and nicely mended, with the required number of strings and buttons.

Don't keep him in the kettle by force, as he will stay there himself if proper care is taken. If he sputters or fizzes, don't be anxious—some husbands do this. Add a little sugar in the form of what confectioners call "kisses," but no vinegar or pepper on any account. A little spice improves them, but it must be used with judgment. Do not try him with anything sharp to see if he is becoming tender. Stir him gently the while, lest he stay too long in the kettle and become flat and tasteless. If thus

treated, you will find him very digestible, agreeing nicely with you and he will keep as long as you want.

And now—a word for you husbands:

"A man is known by his conduct to his wife, to his family and to those under him."

—Napoleon Bonaparte

WRITE ON

CONUS MI Group Ft. Meade, Maryland

Performance is defined as something accomplished; the ability to perform; efficiency. Counseling is defined as professional guidance of the individual, using various techniques of the personal interview. Together, these definitions refer to performance counseling, a very important tool of the NCO.

Performance counseling serves many purposes. It may straighten out marginal or poor performance. It may encourage those who are good soldiers to continue doing well. Most important of all to the NCO is that it may assure tasks are accomplished in the right way.

Performance counseling must be done on a one-to-one basis. This is the only way that an individual can understand its purpose, offer feedback, or initiate a change in behavior. Also, personnel have a right to know where they stand. Only by sitting down with each individual, and discussing together job performance, can effective operation of a unit be achieved.

Performance counseling by NCOs is vital to the Army in times of peace or war. It is the best way to assure that personnel are always performing at their peak efficiency.

—CSM James W. Oden

For
our
I
nformation

'Re-up' to pay for school

An Educational Assistance Test Program will be conducted by the Department of Defense July 1 to Sept. 30, 1981. This program is noncontributory Educational Assistance Program and will be available to eligible first-term soldiers who enlist for Europe under Table 4-4, Oversea Reenlistment Option, AR 601-280.

Under this program, DOD will contribute \$75 a month into a fund to be opened in the soldier's name at the Veterans Administration (maximum DOD portion \$2,700) upon reenlistment. VA will provide matching funds of \$2 for each \$1 that DOD contributes (maximum VA portion \$5,400). Maximum basic educational entitlement will be \$8,100, and payments will begin after completion of three years of service for which the soldier reenlisted.

To be eligible for the Educational Assistance Test Program,

a soldier must meet the following criteria:

- Be a high school or GED graduate.
- Must not have had entitlement to the Vietnam era GI Bill during the first term of service.
- Be qualified in accordance with paragraph 2-28, AR 601-280.
- Possess one of the following as a primary MOS: 00B, 05K, 12C, 13E, 15J, 16R, 19H, 21L, 24E, 24U, 26R, 31J, 33S, 35M, 41B, 45K, 54C, 57H, 63E, 68M, 74F, 91D, 91Q, 91W, 96B, 98C, 01H, 11B, 12E, 13F, 16B, 17C, 19J, 22L, 24G, 25L, 26V, 31S, 34G, 35R, 43E, 45N, 54E, 61B, 63N, 71E, 82C, 91F, 91R, 92D, 96C, 98J, 05D, 11C, 12F, 13R, 16C, 19D, 19K, 22N, 24H, 26B, 27E, 31T, 34H, 35U, 44E, 45T, 55B, 61C, 63T, 71R, 82D, 91G, 91S, 93F, 96D, 98G, 05G, 11H, 13B, 15D, 16D, 19E, 19F, 19L, 23N, 24K, 26E, 27F, 31V, 35H, 36K, 45D, 51C, 55D, 62H, 63Y, 72G, 91B, 91H, 91U, 93H, 96H, 05H, 12B, 13C, 15E, 16E, 19G, 21G, 23U, 24N, 26Q, 27G, 32F, 35L, 36L, 45E, 52E, 55G, 63D, 68J, 72H, 91C, 91J, 91V, 93J, 97B.
- Meet the reenlistment criteria of AR 601-280.
- Reenlist for Europe under Table 4-4, Oversea Reenlistment Option.

All or part of the educational entitlements mentioned above may be transferred to a spouse or a dependent child after completion of three years on the term of service for which the soldier reenlisted. The transfer option may be revoked at any time by the person making the transfer. Benefits will not be paid to more than one person at a time.

A soldier may participate in only one of the following educational assistance programs: GI Bill, Veterans Educational Assistance Program or Educational Assistance Test Program.

See your reenlistment NCO for further details.

Sports

Welcoming summer

INSCOM Ft. Meade battle of sections

by 1st Lt. Cindy Rubin

Headquarters Company of INSCOM's Headquarters Support Activity at Fort Meade, Md., celebrated an early arrival of summer by sponsoring its 5th Annual Battle of the Sections. You may ask, what is the Battle of the Sections? Started in 1976, it was designed as an organizational day of athletic events between different INSCOM sections at Fort Meade.

Participation was open to all persons assigned or attached to elements of INSCOM at Fort Meade. Teams consisted of five members each, including at least one woman. Events were designed to prove the combat readiness of our fighting military intelligence forces. Bravery and courage were exhibited by such grueling events as the dart throw and the long jump. Team members showed their tactical abilities to accurately toss grenades by participating in events like the softball throw, the football toss and the basketball shoot.

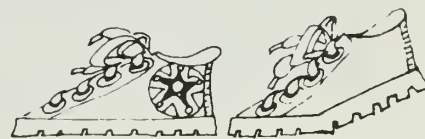
The final test of the MI troops' physical and emotional state of readiness was tested by our obstacle course. The course was run by one male and one female member of each team. Events in the obstacle course began with tackling an 8-foot cargo net, followed by a run through the tires (like the football players do), on

to negotiate the high jump, over the hurdles and a short dash to the finish line.

The following units participated in the battle: Central Security Facility, Operational Group, Systems Exploitations Detachment, Administrative Survey Detachment, Security Support Battalion, HQ, 902nd MI Group, IMDSO, DCSRM, Special Operations Detachment, Administrative/Audio-Visual Center and Headquarters Company. The winner for the second year in a row was the team from the Central Security Facility consisting of Capt. Gary Chidester, SSgt. Stanley Nemitz, Anna Pue, Kevin Dargan and Francisco Valez.

The afternoon's excitement was wrapped up with a barbecue. Attendance and interest was high, especially when the food was served. Everyone greatly enjoyed themselves, and the day was a success.

Next year's Battle of the Sections will prove to be even bigger and better, so watch out, CSF!



family album



Sp4 David Parsons, ROTC scholarship winner, at work at Field Station Berlin.

Patience, hard work have their reward

USAFS BERLIN, Germany—Sp4 David Parsons, B Company, recently learned he had been awarded a three-year scholarship under the Active Duty ROTC Program. Parsons will enter Northern Arizona University at Flagstaff August 20 where he will major in business administration management. Upon graduation in 1984, he will be commissioned a second lieutenant and hopes to re-enter MI Branch.

Parsons began working toward his goal while assigned to

the 405th ASA/5 Intelligence Detachment at Fort Polk, La. While checking out brochures in the Re-Up Office, he came across one which outlined the ROTC program, wrote to the address on the back of the brochure for more information and was on his way. It has taken about a year of patience and hard work to get to this point, but now it is all paying off.

What does it take to get into this program? Parsons explains: "To qualify for the three-year scholarship, you need to have completed 30 credit hours before you apply. Most of these I earned through taking CLEP [College Level Examination Program] tests. Northern Arizona awarded me four hours for participating in Army PT and another 12 credits for completing the 98C course at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas. I applied to Northern Arizona for admission and following their letter of acceptance, I applied to the Department of the Army for the scholarship. So now, after two years in the Army, I'm ready to be discharged and enter college."

Parsons also plans to participate in another program called "Simultaneous Membership" while going to school. He will join the local National Guard in Flagstaff and participate in regular drills.

Earning this scholarship is a big achievement for Parsons as only 50 three-year scholarships are awarded Army-wide per year. Another 50 two-year scholarships are also available under this program for those who have completed 60 credit hours before applying.

For more information about this program, contact Department of the Army, Department AD, Fort Monroe, Va. 23651.

Going to the head of the class

by Sp5 Liston T. Matthews

Sgt. William A. Holly, a military policeman, decided to get an education while serving his country. While assigned at Field Station Okinawa, Holly decided to set an educational goal for himself—to get an associate's degree by the time he had three years in service. He started taking College Level Examination Program tests through which he attained 45 hours of credit. He enrolled with the University of Hawaii and the University of Maryland. This allowed him to obtain his associate's degree in less than two years, far surpassing the goal he had set for himself.



Sgt. William A. Holly

In order to continue attending classes, Holly asked for an extension on his overseas tour. This extension allowed him to compile an additional 60 resident credits. During this period he maintained a 3.5 grade point while taking courses in English, sociology, economics, American history, algebra, business management, psychology and criminology.

"I wanted to stay even with my contemporaries in college.

Right now, I'm ahead of them. They're completing their junior year now, and I'm in the middle of my senior year," Holly said. He explained that he owes a lot to his supervisors who have been very cooperative. He worked a lot of midnight shifts in order to keep going to school.

Holly plans to attend Gannon University in Erie, Pa., for a semester to complete his bachelor's degree requirements. He is just one example of a soldier taking advantage of the educational programs offered by the Army.

Flying dream

PYONG TAEK, Korea—Army Brig. Gen. Don Parker, former commander of the 17th Aviation Group (Combat) and Eighth U.S. Army aviation officer, reached another milestone in his aviation career May 8 when he logged his 2,000th flight hour. Flying his final two hours in an OV-1D aircraft from the 146th Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation), 501st MI Group, Parker was presented a plaque to commemorate the event by 501st commander, Col.

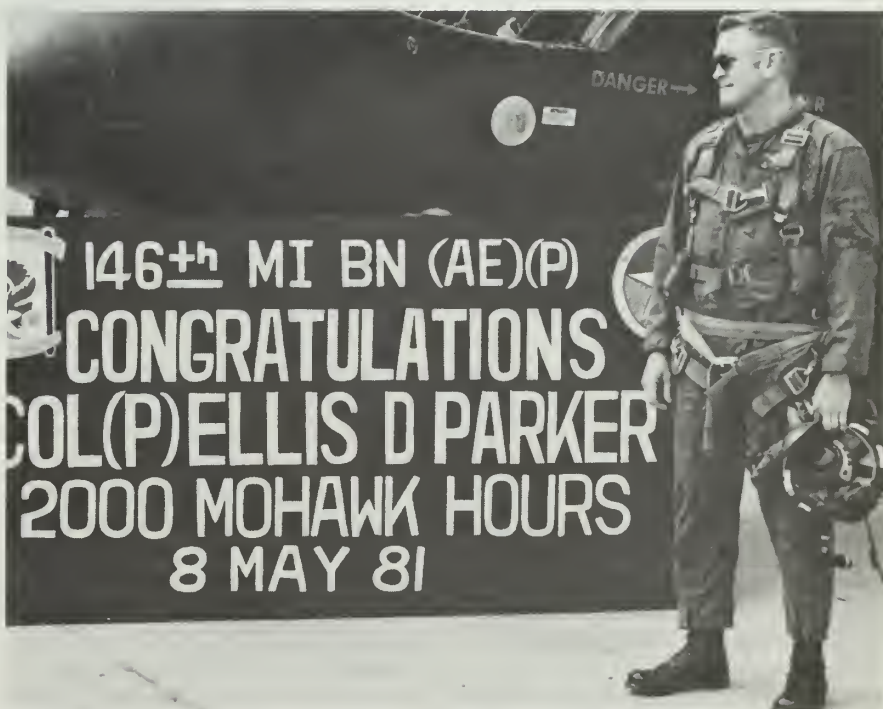
William Fritts, on behalf of the airplane manufacturer, Grumman Aerospace Corp.

Parker began flying Mohawks in 1961. He is one of a handful of Active Army aviators who has 20 years of experience flying the aircraft. Lt. Col. Henry U.B. Brummett, battalion commander of the Mohawk unit in Korea, coordinated the flight for Parker for the purpose of updating the general on the advanced flight and systems capability of the OV-1D.

Speaking to members of the unit after the flight, Parker praised the professionalism of instructor pilot, CWO 3 Gabe "Bubba" Mayeux and the aircraft maintenance personnel.

"This was a dream come true," Parker said. "Everytime I hear or see a Mohawk overhead, I stop and think about how great it is to fly the bird." He thanked all personnel in the 146th for making the event possible and said, "This is an event I'll always cherish."

Parker left Korea May 27 for his new assignment as deputy director of requirements and Army aviation officer with the office of the deputy chief of staff for operations and plans, Department of the Army.



Brig. Gen. Parker in front of a sign marking his 2,000th flying hour.

Language plus culture

by Joe Houseworth

Wie gehts, buenos dias, shalom, ole' and bonjour are five different ways to say hello. Not many people are able to say hello in several different languages, but one young lady here can.

1st Lt. Ruth M. Reed, special security officer for Fort McClellan, can speak, read and write German, French, Spanish, Hebrew and Russian—in addition to her native English.

"I enjoy being able to speak in different languages," the 27-year-old redhead from Massachusetts said. "I feel being able to speak in other languages broadens a person's perspectives. The reason I believe this is because, to really understand a foreign language, you have to know something about the culture which produced it."

The first foreign language she learned was German.

"I was an Army brat," she said, with a small grin. "As such, I moved around a lot and lived in a lot of different places. One of those places was Germany. I went to school on post, although we lived off post in a German neighborhood. I had to contend with the German kids, which meant that in order to 'survive,' I had to learn their language."

She lived in Germany for 13 years. When her family moved back to the United States, she went to a high school in Massachusetts. There she learned to speak French and Portuguese.

"I started learning French in high school and I did fairly well, although I didn't do very well in Portuguese. I learned it when I participated in a high school exchange program. We housed a student from Brazil named Ros-
angela.

*I asked him if
the Army could
teach me a
foreign language. . .
I was totally
shocked when he
smiled and said yes.'*

"She and I communicated through what little Portuguese I knew and through hand signs for a part of her stay," she said. "That went on until we discovered we both spoke French. From then on, French was our main means of communication. I was glad I had done well in my French class."

The petite redhead graduated from high school in 1972 and then went to college. Of course, she took another foreign language.

"I took a semester of Spanish while I was in college," she commented, "and did reasonably well, although I kept getting the French and Spanish prepositions mixed up. One time," she said with a twinkle in her eye, "I wrote an essay for my Spanish class, and I put French preposi-

tions all through the paper without noticing. I made a 'B' though, and the teacher got a real laugh from it."

She said she enjoys learning languages, and has a "knack" for doing it.

Reed said she learned Hebrew at home because her family is Jewish.

"I can make myself understood in Hebrew, but I don't really think it is one of my better languages because I hardly get a chance to speak it. I have the same problem with Portuguese. I can still speak Spanish and French pretty well, although I still tend to get the prepositions mixed up. The languages I speak the best are English, German and Russian."

She said she learned Russian in the Army while she was an enlisted servicemember.

She grinned as she said, "I still think when I went to the recruiter it was a mental lapse. But, since I wasn't trained to do anything after I quit college, I thought I'd give the Army a try."

"I remember when I went to the recruiter," she said, reminiscing, "I kept thinking being a private in the Army wasn't the most glamorous thing to be in the world. As a result, I had resolved to make things as hard as possible for the recruiter. I asked him if the Army could teach me a foreign language like Chinese or Russian. I was totally shocked when he smiled and said yes."

After basic training, she went to the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center (DLI), at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., and began a 47-week Russian language course.

adds up to understanding

"When I got to DLI, I began the most intensive language course I had ever had," she said. "From the first day, we were taught to write, read, speak and, more importantly, to think in Russian. That's why I can't forget Russian—we were taught so intensively, it's impossible to forget.

During the course, she had to listen to tapes from Radio Moscow and broadcasts from ground forces radio.

"Until we started listening to the tapes, I had thought I was doing very well," she says with a small chuckle. "Boy, did I get knocked off my pedestal! I thought because I was able to understand my instructors when they spoke, I'd be able to understand the broadcasts with very little difficulty. Was I wrong! I found I was able to understand maybe three out of 10 words spoken. The reason was that our teachers had been speaking to us slowly during the early stages of class, while the people on the tapes were speaking Russian at a normal speed. It took me a couple of weeks to get used to the normal flow of the language."

After graduation from DLI in August 1974, she went to Fort Devens, Mass. From there she went to Fort Lee, Va., where she decided she wanted to become an officer. She was commissioned in the Army through ROTC as a chemical officer after graduating with a bachelor's degree from Fitchburg State University in 1979.

"I have a bachelor's degree in geophysics and earth sciences," she said. "I know it has nothing at all to do with foreign languages. Actually, that's why I took those courses. While lan-



U.S. Army photo

1st Lt. Ruth M. Reed studies Russian in order to 'know the enemy.'

guages come easily to me, I have always had difficulty with chemistry and science.

"I've always tried to do the things which don't come easily to me.

While growing up in Germany, Reed developed the basis for her attitude about learning in general, and learning languages in particular.

"In Germany and other European countries, school age children are encouraged to learn a second language while growing up," she said. "It is almost a necessity to know more than one language, especially if a person wants to be successful.

"I think that is the trouble with most Americans. They don't have to learn a second language to be a success. Since the

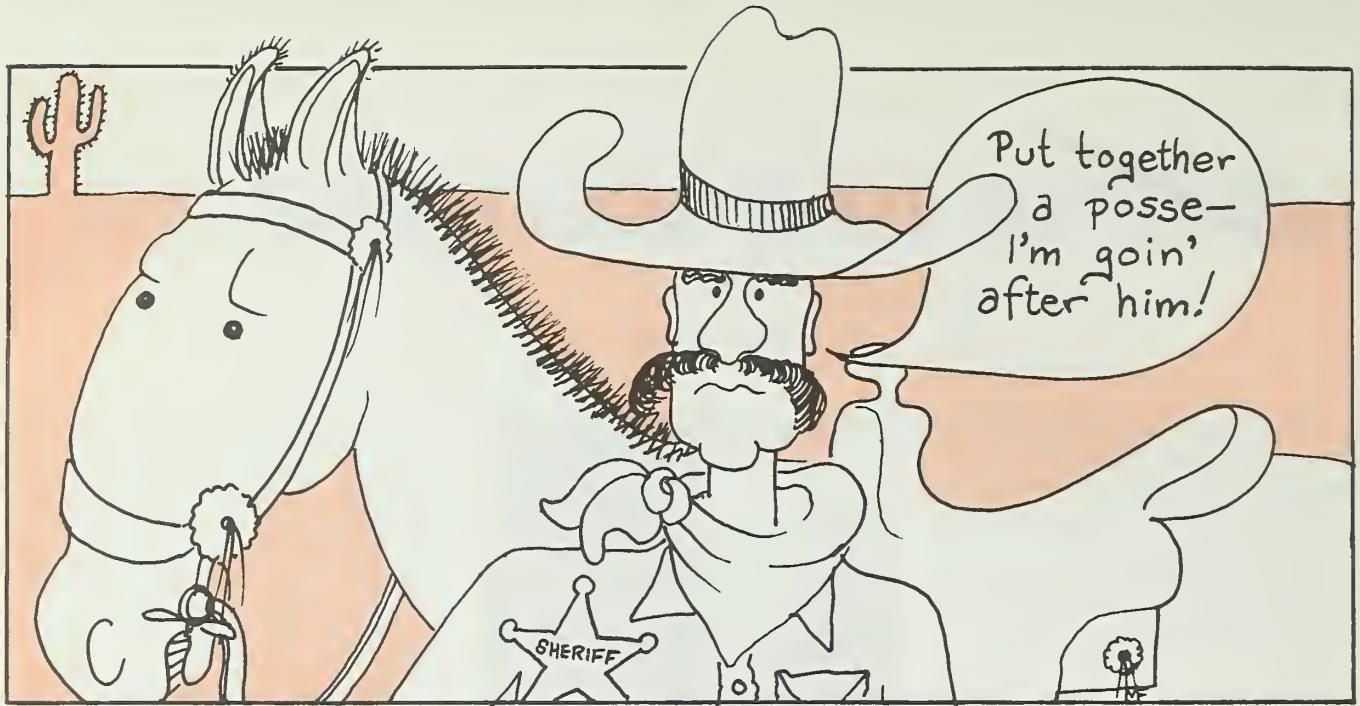
United States is one large continent, and a common language is spoken, many Americans have the attitude of 'Why bother? The foreigners will learn English.' To me, that is the wrong attitude to have."

She leaned forward, and her voice intensified.

"Learning a language, to me, involves more than just learning how to say things another way," she said. "It also involves learning about the cultural group that produced the language. For example, I try to read everything I can about the Russians. It keeps me up-to-date about what they are doing and it keeps me up on changes in the languages. The main reason I study Russian is because it's my duty as an officer to learn everything I can about the Soviets. To me, they are our enemies.

"As a soldier and a leader, I feel my first objective should be to enable myself and my people to survive on the battlefield," she continued. "Part of that duty involves making sure my people are trained in the basic combat skills, but the other part is teaching them to 'know their enemy.' That enemy is not only a soldier, but a person who is part of the culture group which formed his opinions, his basic attitudes, and his reactions to things which happen around him. I feel, in order to understand the enemy as a soldier, you also have to understand him as a person. The only way to do that is to learn anything and everything about him, both in a military or a social context."

(Reprinted with permission from the Fort McClellan News.)



Posse Comitatus. . . What?

by Lt. Col. Joseph S. Kieffer

A series of recent newspaper articles have reported that military forces commanded by federal narcotics agents could be used in the future in the war against civilian drug smugglers due to current legislation now moving through Congress. The legislation would allow, the papers reported, the Secretary of Defense to provide military personnel for federal drug law enforcement activities. This might include military members being directly involved in searches, seizures or arrests of civilians and could result in domestic surveillance of civilians by military intelligence units, the papers opined. The legislation was in the form of amendments to the *Posse Comitatus Act*.

What is the *Posse Comitatus Act*? How is it being amended and what will be the effect on INSCOM operations and your jobs if the legislation is enacted?

Title 18, United States Code Section 1385 states: "Whoever,

except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress, willfully uses any part of the Army or the Air Force as a

Posse Comitatus, Lat. The power or force of the county. The entire population of a county above the age of fifteen, which a sheriff may summon to his assistance in certain cases; as to aid him in keeping the peace, in pursuing and arresting felons, etc., *Black's Law Dictionary*, Revised Fourth Edition.

posse comitatus or otherwise to execute the laws shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

This act was passed near the end of Reconstruction in 1878 as an outgrowth of Southern resentment over the use of federal troops to support and enforce

the laws placed on Southern communities by the local governments imposed on them following the Civil War. The act forbade the use of the military to arrest and detain civilians at the direction of civilian law enforcement officials and has come to be viewed today as a clear assertion of the principle that the military should always be separate from and subservient to the civilian community.

The act has been interpreted by federal district and appellate courts, and through these decisions several exemptions to its prohibitions have evolved. For instance, the provision of information collected during the normal course of military operations that may be relevant to a violation of federal or state law can be provided by the military to civilian law enforcement officials. The Air Force often provides information acquired in AWACS training flights to the U.S. Bureau of Customs.

Likewise, where other federal statutes provide for the loan or transfer of military equipment and facilities to civilian law enforcement officials, the military does not violate the act. An example of military equipment use by civilian law enforcement officials was the use of armored personnel carriers, operated by Justice Department personnel wearing military flak jackets and helmets to protect these officials from sniper fire during the Wounded Knee incident.

Military base facilities are sometimes used by Drug Enforcement Administration aircraft or to house seriously endangered persons covered by the Federal Witness Protection Program. Courts have also held that the training of federal, state and local law enforcement officials in relevant military law enforcement techniques and in the operation of military equipment is not prohibited by the act. Civilian law enforcement personnel attend the Army's Military Police School for instruction in polygraph operations, physical security and counter-terrorism training.

What the proposed legislation would do, should it pass, would be to codify these court-made exceptions in the act so that there would be no question concerning the military's authority to provide civilian law enforcement agencies these types of passive support.

The final suggested amendment to the act, which appears only in the House version of the legislation, is the source of some present confusion and concern. It would authorize the Secretary of Defense to assign military members to assist federal drug enforcement officials in drug seizures or arrests under certain conditions. This section of the legislation is opposed by the Departments of Defense and Justice and would appear to be limited to situations arising overseas and not in the United States.

What do the act and its proposed amendments mean to

INSCOM and you? Intelligence operations carried out by INSCOM under relevant Army regulations are authorized and comply with the act. The services rendered our sister civilian intelligence and law enforcement agencies comply with the act and will not, most likely, be changed by the amendments which will in all but one case codify present practices found le-

asters, such as the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 and other national emergencies, for which the president is authorized by statute to use military force.

Barring such natural disasters or civil disturbances, INSCOM's and your actions regarding civilian law enforcement personnel and activities are severely limited by the act.

The purpose of the *Posse Com-*

Legally speaking

gal by courts. If you are providing information, equipment or training to law enforcement officials in the course of your duties, that practice will continue unaffected by the amendments as long as it does not impair the military preparedness of the United States.

If the amendment regarding the provision of military personnel to drug enforcement agencies for search and seizure operations passes, INSCOM could be tasked to aid in this new role of the Department of Defense. Appropriate regulations will certainly be promulgated to cover this new mission. For now, INSCOM does not actively participate in civilian law enforcement operations beyond those passive roles outlined previously. You as an individual member of INSCOM are likewise restrained from participating in the prohibited activities. However, although you cannot perform these activities in your official capacity, you as a U.S. citizen in your private capacity do not violate the act when you assist police officials while off duty. At times you as a military member could be called upon to assist in the protection of federal property, controlling civil disturbances related to natural dis-

asters, such as the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 and other national emergencies, for which the president is authorized by statute to use military force. Barring such natural disasters or civil disturbances, INSCOM's and your actions regarding civilian law enforcement personnel and activities are severely limited by the act. The purpose of the *Posse Comitatus Act*, as expressed in a joint Department of Defense and Department of Justice analysis provided the Congress in 1979 is clear: "The Act expresses one of the clearest political traditions in Anglo-American history: that using military power to enforce the civilian law is harmful to both civilian and military interests. The authors of the *Posse Comitatus Act* drew upon a melancholy history of military rule for evidence that even the best intentioned use of the Armed Forces to govern the civil population may lead to unfortunate consequences. They knew, moreover, that military involvement in civilian affairs consumed resources needed for national defense and drew the Armed Forces into political and legal quarrels that could only harm their ability to defend the country. Accordingly, they intended that the Armed Forces be used in law enforcement only in those serious cases to which the ordinary processes of civilian law were incapable of responding.

Any questions on the *Posse Comitatus Act* and your or INSCOM's role under it can be answered by your local judge advocate office should the occasion present itself.

Spirit of Victory: The Army at Yorktown

by Lt. Col. Gordon Bratz

If it weren't for 1781, the year 1776 wouldn't be worth a ration of rum.

It isn't that 1776 wasn't important. After all, that's when our founding fathers presented the king of England with our Declaration of Independence.

Well, the king didn't want to hear about such nonsense, so he sent the British Army to the American colonies. The Army's job was to put an end to the revolutionary spirit.

For a while, the king's redcoats had the upper hand. If they had won, 1776 would be a year most Americans would rather forget.

As it turned out, our side won. The victory, however, didn't happen in 1776. It happened five years later in 1781 when we whipped the British at Yorktown, a small port near the Chesapeake Bay.

"The Army at Yorktown: Spirit of Victory" is the story of the victory that won independence for America. It's a story that makes good telling as we approach the 200th anniversary of the end of the Revolutionary War.

To tell the story, we will publish a series of short articles that will explain what happened at Yorktown. With a little imagination, picture yourself as a soldier in 1781. And remember, the things you fought for then are the same things we are prepared to defend today: Our liberty, our independence and our way of life.

1781—the year we won our independence

1781—the year of the battle that effectively brought an end to the American Revolutionary War. After over six years of several battles from as far north as Canada to as far south as Florida, the battle of Yorktown, in October 1781, won America's fight for independence from England.

But the year began badly. On New Year's Day, the Pennsylvania line rose up in protest. For nearly a year the 1,500 strong, once well-fed and well-supplied troops had lived on short rations, and they lacked clothing: "For God's sake send us our dividend of uniforms, overalls, blankets" . . . our . . . "clothing beggars all description," said Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, their commander.

Wayne negotiated a settlement for "twenty tedious days and nights" with Pennsylvania Governor Joseph Reed who, in turn, dealt with the Continental Congress. At first the troops were coddled with promises, but a week later they received their provisions.

Almost immediately after this uprising was settled, the New

Jersey line rose up. General Washington settled this protest quickly by directing troops stationed at West Point against the New Jersey line. Two of the ringleaders were executed.

These two uprisings marked the low point of the Revolution. But, soon afterward, a series of events made the Americans more hopeful.

Maryland accepted the articles of Confederation, and thus the new nation had a constitution. Congress organized the Departments of War, Finance and Foreign Affairs, and Robert Morris was appointed superintendent of Finance. He increased the supply of flour, meat and rum to the Army, paid the troops in gold one month, arranged transportation from the head of the Chesapeake Bay for the Yorktown Campaign and, it is said, personally advanced the government \$12,000 of his own money to finance the Yorktown Campaign. And finally, France promised a new loan to help finance the war.

The war in 1781 was to be fought in New York. At least that was the intention of General Washington. Consequently, that was the expectation of General Clinton, the commander of British Forces in America. Thus, the mass of their forces was stationed along the Hudson River and in New York City.

However, that plan did not materialize. Instead, the war came to center in Virginia. In late 1780, Clinton had sent Maj. Gen. Benedict Arnold's force to Virginia to act as a diversionary



Mike Menes

14th Continental Army from Fort Devens, Mass., take aim at the oncoming enemy in a reenactment of a Revolutionary War battle. Through these reenactments, people throughout

our country are experiencing the revolutionary spirit of our nation's early settlers.

force to those of Maj. Gen. Cornwallis in the Carolinas. Using Portsmouth as a base, Arnold spent the year ravaging Virginia's coastal towns. Virginia Governor Thomas Jefferson and the small Continental Army contingent offered limited resistance; Jefferson lacked the ability to rally the people and to impose strict measures which wartime conditions demanded. Soon, Washington received a plea to "Save his Virginia."

Although Washington refused to send his Army from New York, he dispatched a force of some 1,200 Continentals commanded by the Frenchman, Maj. Gen. Marquis De Lafayette.

Clinton countered by reinforcing Arnold with 2,000 troops under the command of Maj. Gen. Phillips. The British and Lafayette engaged in repeated skirmishes. Lafayette baited and waited, struck quickly and disengaged just as quickly so as not

to diminish his outnumbered force. He wrote, "I am not strong enough even to get beaten." Clinton had counted on the Phillips-Arnold forces to protect Cornwallis by staging a diversion in Virginia. Cornwallis would then be able to defeat Maj. Gen. Nathanael Green and consolidate the British hold in the south. But Cornwallis decided on his own to quit in the Carolinas and join his army with Arnold's. The two armies joined on May 20 in Virginia.

The move upset Clinton. First, because Cornwallis moved northward without orders. Second, because the move left Green's American forces relatively unopposed. And, more important, he was afraid that with Green in the south and Washington in the north, they could catch Cornwallis-Arnold forces in a pincer in Virginia.

Soon, Lafayette's force grew to 5,200 with the addition of militia

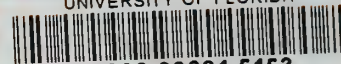
and Pennsylvania Continentals under Wayne.

Cornwallis then began falling back toward the Virginia Coast with his Army of 7,200. While enroute, he received orders from Clinton to take a defensive position and send part of his army to New York to help defend against Washington's expected attack there. However, ship transport was not available. The British admiral directed to carry Cornwallis' troops had suddenly sailed off after a French shipping convoy. The admiral's ship did not return to New York until August 16.

Meanwhile, Cornwallis received orders to take a fortified position on the Yorktown Peninsula and await the arrival of the British fleet. When it arrived, it set off the battle at sea for Yorktown.

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